

OCT 2 1946



More Important  
Than the Bomb!

by  
Vera Micheles Dean

DONALD M. NELSON . . . *Peace Is a Business Proposition*

RICHARD C. HEDKE . . . *The Look Ahead*

**The Rotarian**

October  
1946



Photo: Wilfred H. Wolfe, prize winner in a previous contest

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### RULES TO REMEMBER

**T**HE COMPETITION is limited to Rotarians and their families (wives, and sons or daughters under 21 years of age). Employees of Rotary International are not eligible.

Contestants may submit as many prints (preferred sizes 5"x7" or larger) and transparencies as they wish.

Each entry should plainly indicate: title, class entered, kind of camera and film used, and the name and address of the contestant. (If entrant is not a Ro-

tarian, state relationship and the name of the Rotary Club of which the relative is a member.)

Entrants desiring to have their photos returned should accompany them with sufficient return postage. Prize-winning prints and transparencies will become the property of THE ROTARIAN Magazine, and may be used for reproduction.

All possible care will be exercised in handling photos, but no responsibility will be assumed by THE ROTARIAN

Magazine for loss or damage to prints or transparencies submitted.

Decisions of the judges, whose names will be announced later, will be final.

In case of a tie for one position, those tying will share evenly the prize for that position and the next following.

Entries must be received by THE ROTARIAN not later than March 1, 1947. An extension to March 15, 1947, will be allowed to contestants from outside the United States and Canada.

**Contest Editor, THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois**

# Talking It Over

Comment on ROTARIAN articles  
by readers of THE ROTARIAN

## There Is a 'Job to Do'

Agrees ERNEST E. COFFMAN, Rotarian  
Automobile Retailer  
New Salem, Pennsylvania

I heartily agree with the article by Paul P. Harris, *Here Is a Job to Do, Mr. Rotarian!* [THE ROTARIAN for August].

Our community is planning to incorporate. A plan such as the ones outlined in the article would be right in line with our aims. We would like to have a "City Beautiful" plan on hand so that when we incorporate we would be able to start from the first on this plan.

## Roentgen Report Welcomed

By HOWARD S. LE ROY, Rotarian  
Attorney  
Washington, D. C.

I was interested in the firsthand report on Roentgen [I Saw It Happen, by Alfred Zucker, THE ROTARIAN for August]. I have been looking for some information of that kind to fill out a talk which I have been giving. It covers a decade of destiny from 1895 to 1905 in which most of the atomic forces now operating on the international power pattern had their origin and early development, and, of course, it includes the beginnings of Rotary in 1905.

## A Sign on a Shell-Pocked Highway

Noted by WILLIAM SHEDENHELM  
North Hollywood, California

[Re: *The Philippines—Now on Its Own!*, by Frederick S. Marquardt, THE ROTARIAN for August.]

Enclosed is a photograph [see cut] I took while staying up in Baguio, Luzon, The Philippines. As you know, Baguio was the spot where General Yamashita held out so long, and where the final official surrender of the Japanese forces in The Philippines was



A SIGN that withstood war's devastation.

signed. Some time after the surrender, as a matter of fact after the trial of the general himself, I was sent to the rest camp at Baguio, and walking down one of the shell-pocked highways one day I ran across this Rotary Club sign. Before the war Baguio was a pretty good-sized city, but with all the bombs and shells it took, there isn't enough left to hold a Rotary Club meeting.

## Re: Rotary Mottoes

By CHESLEY R. PERRY  
Veteran Member  
Past President, Rotary Club  
Chicago, Illinois

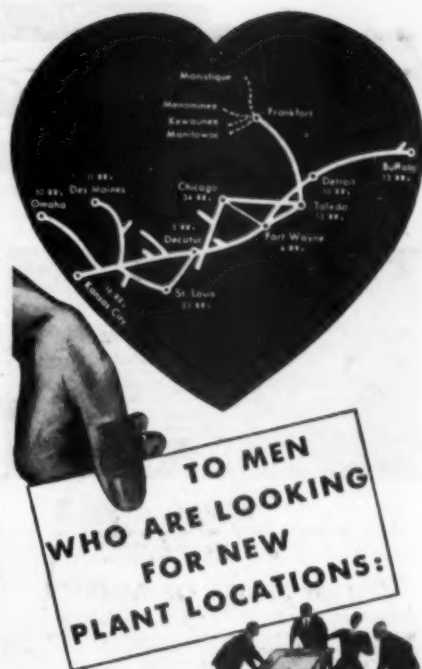
In the *Origin of Rotary Mottoes* article in THE ROTARIAN for August it is stated that "Several years later (than 1911) the phrase 'Service above Self' was introduced." Reference to President B. Frank Collins' article in the November, 1911, issue of THE NATIONAL ROTARIAN shows (page 4) that the Minneapolis, Minnesota, Rotary Club was then using "Service, Not Self." It also appears in a box on page 6 of that issue, and in the January, 1912, issue (page 14) President Paul P. Harris uses the phrase. The first editorial in the May, 1913, issue (page 13) begins with "Service, Not Self." Without further survey of the records it would appear that "Service, Not Self" (later altered to "Service above Self") was "introduced" almost as early in Rotary history as "He Profits Most Who Serves Best." The two phrases later were combined in recognition of "Service above Self" as the principle or motive of Rotary action with "He Profits Most Who Serves Best" as the unsought but inevitable correlated consequence.

## Should Learn Names in Month

Thinks SIDNEY WOODMAN, Rotarian  
Meat Packer  
Sweetwater, Texas

Bruno Furst's *Remember That Name!* [THE ROTARIAN for August] is very interesting. Unless a Club has considerably more than 100 members, there seems to be little excuse for anyone who has been a member for more than three months to be unable to recognize and call by name all members.

The first job given a new member after his induction into our Club is to go to the photographer and have his picture taken. We then have a cut made from the picture for use in our Club publication, *Rotary Rumblyngs*. The Club pays the cost of picture and cut. At least once each year we get out an issue of *Rumblyngs* showing the picture of each member, his classification, and date of induction into the Club. With the assistance of this issue of *Rumblyngs*, a copy of which is given a new member upon his induction, our mem-



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KEY: (Am.) American Plan; (Eu.) European Plan; (RM) Rotary Meets; (S) Summer; (W) Winter.

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**MONTREAL, Que.** Mount Royal Hotel  
 Rotary meets Tuesday  
**NIAGARA FALLS, Canada** General Brock  
 Rotary meets Tuesday  
**HAMILTON, Ont.** Royal Canaan Hotel  
 Rotary meets Thursday  
**WINDSOR, Ont.** Prince Edward  
 Rotary meets Monday  
**ST. CATHARINES, Ont.** Hotel Leonard  
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**VERNON G. CARDY, President**  
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## ILLINOIS—(Continued)

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bers have little difficulty in becoming able, within a few weeks, to call every member by his given name. As new members come in, their pictures are run in current issues of the Club publication.

We think this idea is of sufficient merit to be adopted by many other Clubs.

## 'Clambake' for Generations

*Responds BENJAMIN A. PARKER*  
*Ice Retailer*  
*Secretary, Rotary Club*  
*Red Bank, New Jersey*

In answer to the New Englander who insists our "bake" is a "steam" and not a "bake" [see *Talking It Over*, page 2, THE ROTARIAN for September] it is the consensus here that technically he is correct although the term "clambake" has been handed down for generations in these parts.

Usually the food is cooked by heating rocks in a fire, then covering the rocks with alternate layers of wet seaweed, clams, chickens, potatoes, lobsters, etc.; over this is spread a canvas or similar covering to confine the steam coming from the wet grass. This steam does the cooking—therefore we concede that the man from New England is right. He no doubt calls a clam a "quahog," which in turn would raise quite an argument from the local clammers.

If you can contact the man from New England, extend to him our invitation to visit us . . . and enjoy with us another "bake" or "steam"—he can decide for himself which he likes better.

Incidentally, these annual bakes have become so popular with the local folks that our neighboring Club from Long Branch joined with us this year to learn how it is done.

## Europe Needs Federation

*Believes WARREN I. JOHNSON, Rotarian*  
*Musician and Teacher*  
*Columbia, Pennsylvania*

May I point out that Hans Kohn in his *No!—But Let the Nations Collaborate* in the debate *A United States of Europe?* [THE ROTARIAN for August] seems to have what might be called a pre-atomic mind.

Author Kohn easily gives up world peace (and peace for Europe) when he states that "a United States of Europe seems today rather distant." He goes on to mention that the nations of Europe must "collaborate" because to do so is a "potent factor for the survival of that European civilization on which the progress of mankind has depended for so long."

I don't think we are interested in what European civilization can do for us today except to face the fact that there is the key to world peace. What good is European civilization to the world if, through narrow nationalism, it also has the power to destroy?

The nations of Europe have been "collaborating" now for many years, advancing our civilization and killing off a few humans periodically in war. This is "pre-atomic," Mr. Kohn! Do you think the world will survive accordingly?

What Europe needs and what the



world needs is a federation, or your fine discourse of the "development of . . . political institutions" (England), "letters and law" (France), "philosophy and music" (Germany), and "arts" (Italy) will burn with atomic energy.

#### U. S. of Europe Possible

Thinks J. F. COMSTOCK, Realtor  
President, Rotary Club  
Cranston, Rhode Island

A United States of Europe can be achieved, and I wish to take issue with Hans Kohn, in *THE ROTARIAN* for August. Mr. Kohn, who wants to collaborate, says the founders of our American colonies came here with the intention of merging into a new nation. He had better read more of our colonial history and find that the peoples of one American colony feared and hated those in neighbor colonies, and went to war with one another in more than one instance.

Today we have States that despise each other, but our Federal laws keep us from open warfare.

On the brighter side, little Rhode Island has no fear of big Texas and Kentucky can get along with Indiana, even with a little banter as to bigger barns in Indiana, or better homesteads in the "bluegrass."

Europe is itching right now for the next world war. Her politicians need to be replaced by men who bled in the last war. She can have peace under a federation. In fact, the whole world must find the will to live as United Nations.

#### Long Came First

Says LESTER W. HOSCH, Rotarian  
Drygoods Wholesaler  
Gainesville, Georgia

We Georgia folk, especially the Rotarians in the good old county of Jackson and city of Jefferson, are much concerned about how and why you would publish such a story as *The Day Man Conquered Pain*, by René Fülöp-Miller [*THE ROTARIAN* for September], when the facts are so different.

The *Congressional Record* of April 10, 1940, carrying the speech of the then Postmaster General James A. Farley, contains the official record of who really discovered anesthesia by ether years before Dr. W. T. G. Morton, of Boston, Massachusetts, is said to have attempted to make a commercial venture of Dr. Crawford W. Long's discovery.

For some years there has been a large display in the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C., of many articles of proof and history of the Long discovery. The last time the writer saw this exhibit was along about 1939. Maybe the news about such an exhibit and historic date has not got around.

I am sending to you a Crawford W. Long 2-cent stamp on a first-day cover from the city of Jefferson, cancelled April 8, 1940. The cachet on this envelope shows the famous Zeigler painting which now hangs in the Crawford W. Long Hospital in Atlanta, Georgia. The picture of the marble shaft is one erected in the city of Jefferson in Dr. Long's memory. The picture of the Long memorial in Statuary Hall, in our national Capitol [*Continued on page 53*]

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## Classifications in Rotary

### A LITTLE LESSON IN ROTARY

ROTARY CLUB membership should include a representative of every recognized business and professional activity in the community as far as such representation is possible under the qualifications of membership laid down in the Standard Club Constitution.

The Club surveys the commerce, industry, professions, and institutions of the community and then sets down those which are, or in the course of a few years may become, worthy of recognition as services to society, if such an inclusive membership is to be established.

These recognized activities are known as "classifications" in Rotary, and the survey is called the "classifications survey." Such a survey does not necessarily lead to a rapid growth in membership, but it does provide the basis for a regulated and continued growth. It also establishes in the minds of the individual members the fact that classifications are the property of the Club and are only loaned to them.

Every Rotary Club should have a copy of *The Outline of Classifications* (right), which outlines the detailed procedure for making such a survey. (It is published in English, Spanish, and Portuguese.)

After a classifications survey has been made, the next step is to list all men in the community who would be eligible for the unfilled classifications. These names are then turned over to the Membership Committee for investigation, and the persons selected can then be approached for membership in the Club.

When such a list is prepared, care is taken to have the classification of each member accurately describe the principal business or service rendered to the public by his firm, organization, or institution. At no time should a classification refer to the position held or to the particular individual function someone performs in a business or in a professional office.

In Clubs where such a list has not been maintained, the establishment of one may cause momentary confusion, since two or more members may come under the same classification. This duplication will correct itself in time.

EL PERSONAL de socios del Rotary club debe incluir un representante de cada una de las actividades comerciales y profesionales de la localidad, en la medida en que tal representación sea posible de acuerdo con los requisitos establecidos en los estatutos modelo del club.

El club estudia el comercio, la industria, las profesiones y las instituciones de la localidad y después determina las actividades que son, o que en el curso de unos cuantos años pueden ser, dignas de reconocimiento como servicios a la sociedad, si ha de crearse un personal de socios del Rotary club lo bastante completo, desde el punto de vista rotario.

Estas actividades reconocidas se conocen en Rotary como "clasificaciones" y el estudio se llama "estudio de clasificaciones". Del citado estudio no se deduce forzosamente un rápido crecimiento del número de socios, pero da base a un crecimiento ordenado y continuo. También graba en los cerebros de los socios del club el hecho de que las clasificaciones son propiedad de dicho club y solamente se les prestan a los socios.

Cada Rotary club debe tener un ejemplar de la *Guía de Clasificaciones* (izquierda), que esboza los procedimientos para realizar tal estudio.

(Está publicada dicha guía en inglés, español y portugués.)

Hecho el estudio de clasificaciones, el siguiente paso consiste en formar una lista de todos los individuos de la localidad que puedan llenar las clasificaciones vacantes. Estos nombres se pasan después al comité de socios para que practique las investigaciones respectivas, y las personas seleccionadas pueden ser entonces invitadas a ingresar en el club.

Cuando se prepare tal lista ha de cuidarse que la clasificación de cada socio describa con exactitud el tipo de negocio o servicio principal que su empresa, organización o institución preste al público. La clasificación no debe en ningún caso referirse al puesto que ocupe el individuo en un negocio o en una oficina profesional o de otra índole, ni tampoco a la función individual que desempeñe.

En los clubes donde no se cuente con dicha lista la preparación de ella puede causar momentánea confusión puesto que pueden resultar dos o más socios con la misma clasificación. Cuando tal cosa suceda téngase en cuenta que dichas duplicaciones pueden ir desapareciendo poco a poco con el transcurso del tiempo.



If you want further opportunity to "read Rotary" in Spanish, you will find it in *REVISTA ROTARIA*, Rotary's magazine published in that language. A one-year subscription in the Americas is \$1.50.

# October, 1946

Presenting:

Midst India's Toil and Beauty.....	Frontispiece .....	6
The Look Ahead.....	Richard C. Hedke.....	7
More Important Than the Bomb!.....	Vera Micheles Dean... ..	8
Introducing Shock, Jean, Bill.....	Pauline Kirks .....	11
Peace Is a Business Proposition.....	Donald M. Nelson.....	12
'All Things Are Ready If Our Minds Be So'.....	Ben M. Cherrington....	15
This Rotary Month.....		17
Exciting Days in India.....	B. T. Thakur.....	18
License the Poll Takers?		
Yes! .....	Edward L. Bernays.....	22
No! .....	Claude Robinson .....	23
Arthur Sapp—A Tribute.....	Harry H. Rogers.....	25
Manners in a Man's World.....	Judith Parker .....	26
Our Institutes: Now Ten Years Old....	Louis C. Cramton.....	29
Make-Believe Business .....	Adolf Galliker .....	31
Canada's School on Wheels.....	W. J. Banks.....	34
Not in the Headlines.....		36
What Price Football? .....	Paul W. Kearney.....	37
Speaking of Books—.....	John T. Frederick.....	39
Peeps at Things to Come.....	Hilton Ira Jones.....	41
Norristown Lets 'em Look.....		42
Halloween OFF the Streets!.....		45

## Other Features and Departments

*Talking It Over* (letters from readers), 1; *Classifications in Rotary* (No. 39 in *Little Lessons in Rotary* series), 4; *Rotary Reporter* (Club activities), 43; *Scratch-paddings* (about Rotarians), 47; *Meet Your Directors*, 47; *'We' — Not 'They,'* by H. H. Fisher, 58; *Opinion*, 59; *Hobby Hitching Post* (about orchids), 60; *Stripped Gears* (contests), 62; *Last Page Comment*, 64.

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Nelson

HAILING from Mark Twain's Hannibal, Missouri, DONALD M. NELSON was, as one of his biographers has said, "literally steeped from his youth in the Twain tradition . . . commonsense, simple humor, and human understanding." He joined the staff of Sears, Roebuck & Company as a chemical engineer shortly after his graduation from the University of Missouri, and climbed steadily up the ladder, building a reputation for going after information "like a dentist after an ailing tooth." He was Sears' executive vice-president and chairman of its executive committee when he resigned in 1942 to become chairman of the War Production Board. That monumental task "in hand," he was appointed a United States representative to Britain, Russia, and China three years later. He returned to private life in 1945, and soon accepted the presidency of the Society of Independent Motion Picture Producers.

An attorney in Lapeer, Michigan, LOUIS C. CRAMTON was a United States Congressman from 1913 to 1931, and was later a Circuit Judge. The Governments of Serbia and Greece decorated him in 1918 for his civilian wartime service. He is a Past President of the Lapeer Rotary Club, and has served Rotary International as a District Governor.

VERA MICHELES DEAN, editor of the *Foreign Policy* (Association) *Bulletin*, is a frequent contributor to current-opinion journals. Born in Russia, she completed her education at Radcliffe and Yale, and became a citizen of the United States in 1928. A widow, she has a son and daughter, and lives in New York City.



Dean

For a detailed biographical account of another of this month's authors, B. T. THAKUR, of Calcutta, India, Second Vice-President of Rotary International, see page 47 of this issue.

PAUL W. KEARNEY is an American freelance writer who says he's probably the only man in the business who's never worked on a newspaper.

Our cover was one of the last camera studies made by the late JOHN KABEL.

—THE CHAIR-MEN



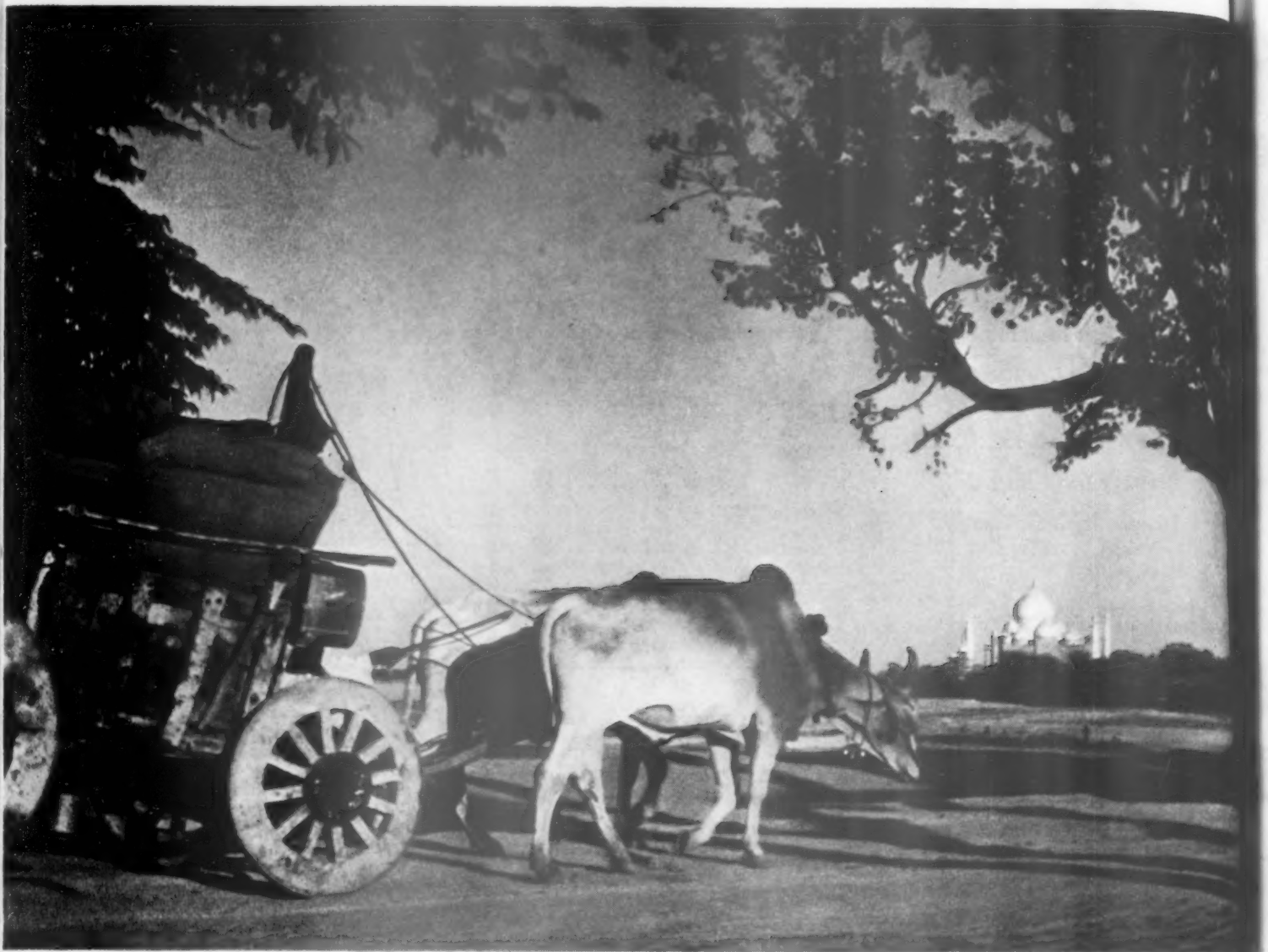
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Photos: Rotarian C. R. Frazier; (below) Fritz Holt

## Midst India's Toil and Beauty



WOODEN wheels creaking, oxen leaning into the yoke—and the Taj Mahal glistening in the sun! More eloquently than words the above photograph illustrates the paradox of India, where riches mingle with poverty and the primitive overlaps incredible beauty and splendor. The incomparable Taj Mahal, considered by many the most beautiful building in the world, is a monument to the memory of a great love. The edifice was conceived by Shah Jahan as an everlasting tribute to his favorite wife, Mumtaz Mahal. Later, when he died, he was buried there beside her in this tomb at Agra. Reputed to have cost more than \$12,000,000, the architectural gem took 18 years to build (1632-50). The tomb, 186 feet square, is capped with a dome 58 feet in diameter that rises 210 feet above the ground. Constructed of white marble, the mausoleum rests on a terrace in whose corners four tall, slender minarets stand like silent sentinels forever guarding the last resting place of these devoted lovers. Its magnificent exterior is covered with arabesques and passages from the Koran inlaid in precious stones . . . . . For an article on India by an Indian businessman see page 18.

# The Look Ahead

By Richard C. Hedke

President of Rotary International

*It gains perspective if you glance backward, noting how the art of living has lagged far behind science.*

**O**NE Saturday afternoon some weeks ago I was driving home from my office, and as I rolled along I mused upon the days long gone when I used to travel at five or six miles an hour in the family surrey. Then I snapped on my auto radio and tuned in a broadcast about a jet-plane flight between New York City and Albany. The pilot reported that he had covered the 100-odd miles in 16 minutes and 20 seconds—which figured out to an average speed of 492 miles an hour!

We have gone from five to 500 miles an hour in one generation—and that is progress! We have relegated tuberculosis from first place to fifth among the killer diseases. We have developed packaged homes which can be unwrapped and set up in less than a day. And now, though we are too close to it fully to comprehend its import, we have unleashed the terrible power of the tiny atom. In every department of life, save one, man has made astounding progress. That one exception is the sphere of human relations.

While our knowledge of power grows apace, our knowledge of people remains little beyond where it was in the days of the ancients, and, as philosophers point out, it is precisely this imbalance that can bring civilization crashing down about our heads.

While I want neither to overestimate nor to underrate the strength of our Rotary, I conceive it as the movement's task to help correct that imbalance. For human relations are our sphere—and the encouragement of understanding is our over-all objective. During its past 41 years Rotary has shown hundreds of thousands of men and women around the earth that human beings can get along—their varied bloods, tongues, creeds, and customs notwithstanding. But Rotary, I feel, has only begun to show what it can do in this regard.

As I view the program of Rotary in relation to the days ahead, there are certain phases of it I would emphasize over—but not at the cost of—other parts. Club Service, it seems to me, is well in hand in our 5,800 Clubs. I most earnestly believe in good fellowship, regular attendance, clear-cut classifications, and so on. But we cannot stop there. We must go beyond our Club in rendering service.

Community Service?—we are coming along well in that phase of our program, too. The vice-chairman of the Society for Crippled Children in my home State told me recently that, to the best of his knowledge, there is not one crippled youngster in that State who is not being taken care of. No small part of the credit goes to hundreds of Rotarians in that State, and that story is typical of what is here or coming in States throughout the world.

At Swampscott, Massachusetts, last Spring I said to your District Governor, and I repeat it now to you, that, while we want to be strong in Club and Community Service, the day in which we are living dictates that we turn our special attention on Vocational Service and International Service.

Let's make sure, first, that we understand our Second Object. Someone has called it "The Cornerstone of Rotary." Then let us know what is in it. One application of Rotary's brand of business ethics would, I think, have avoided most of the management-worker troubles that have racked so many businesses in these first postwar years.

A recent one-month holiday from price control gave merchants in my nation a chance to send

prices skyrocketing and gouge a commodity-hungry people. If my fellow Rotarians acted according to the Second Object, they held the line to the limit of their abilities—and I am gratified to learn that that is exactly what they did. That was Vocational Service!

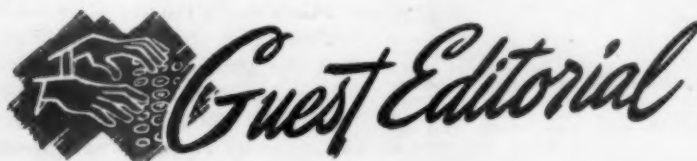
For 35 years Rotary has been meeting annually in an international Convention. A year ago we saw statesmen of 50 nations meet in a not dissimilar body in San Francisco to plan a world organization of peace-loving peoples. The United Nations was born.

Let us encourage this young organization. That is one vital International Service we can perform. Let's familiarize ourselves with the U. N. program and do all we can to bring about a better understanding of it. Here I would remind you of the articles about the organization which have appeared in *THE ROTARIAN* and also that helpful booklet *From Here On!*, issued by Rotary International.

**L**ET US seek opportunities to harmonize nationalities in our communities and on the global basis. We are but 280,000 men in some 70 countries, but if each of us is an ambassador of international goodwill wherever he goes, we shall have wide effect. When we sum it all up, it is the individual upon whom we must count in all our Rotary efforts.

During the war someone asked Dr. Hu Shih, former Chinese Ambassador to the United States, whether he thought civilization would go on from war to war or whether this might be the last one. "If the people will it," he replied, "this will be the last war."

Are we willing it?



# More Important Than the Bomb!

Revolutionary though atomic discoveries may be, they will mean less to humanity than acceptance by all nations of the doctrine that war makers are criminals.

**By Vera Micheles Dean**

*Research Director, Foreign Policy Association*



ALLIED judges in the war criminals trials in Nuremberg, Germany, listen to testimony in the case of one of the 24 defendants. Begun last November, the trial lasted for nine months.

**T**HE USE of the atomic bomb in the Summer of 1945 against Hiroshima and Nagasaki shocked mankind into realizing that this newest weapon of war, unless rigidly controlled, can be used not only to shorten war—as was done in the case of Japan—but can spell untold destruction for large areas of the world.\* But terrifying as are the potentialities of the atomic bomb, we must not waste time in deprecating its invention. Instead, we must realize that aggressive war itself is the

crime; the particular weapons used to wage it at any given time in history are but accessories after the fact.

That is why the announcement on August 8, 1945, in London, that the United States, Britain, Russia, and France had accepted Justice Robert H. Jackson's formula that aggressive war is a crime, for which its instigators and perpetrators can be tried as war criminals, is *potentially as revolutionary in its implications as the discovery of the atomic bomb.*

In accordance with this declaration, prosecutors of the United States, Britain, Russia, and France, at the first public session of the International Military Tribunal in Berlin on October 18, presented an indictment in four counts. It charged 24 individuals

(among them such notorious Nazis and Nazi associates as Goering, Hess, Streicher, Frank, von Papen, Keitel, Raeder, Schacht, and Ribbentrop) and seven organizations with conspiracy to wage aggressive war, breaches of international peace, violations of the rules of warfare, and wholesale crimes against humanity.

This was served upon accused individuals in the Nuremberg prison. It was made known to the German people by poster, press, and radio that the guilt of the seven organizations named in the indictment would be determined in the course of the trial, and that thereafter members of these organizations would be tried for belonging to them. The trial opened on November 21, 1945, six months after V-E Day, in Nuremberg. Readers are familiar with its major development as with those of the trials of Japan's war leaders.

Of the thousands of documents

\* For a discussion of atomic-energy control see these ROTARIAN articles: *Now That We've Burst the Atom*, by Arthur H. Compton, October, 1945; *The Atomic Bomb: Should the United Nations Security Council Control It?*, by Sir Norman Angell and Hatton W. Summers, November, 1945; *Ideals and the Bomb*, Abbé Ernest Dimnet, June, 1946. For peacetime uses of atomic energy, see *Atomic Power for Peace*, by Samuel K. Allison, July, 1946, and *By-Products of the Atomic Bomb*, Raymond E. Zirkle, August, 1946.

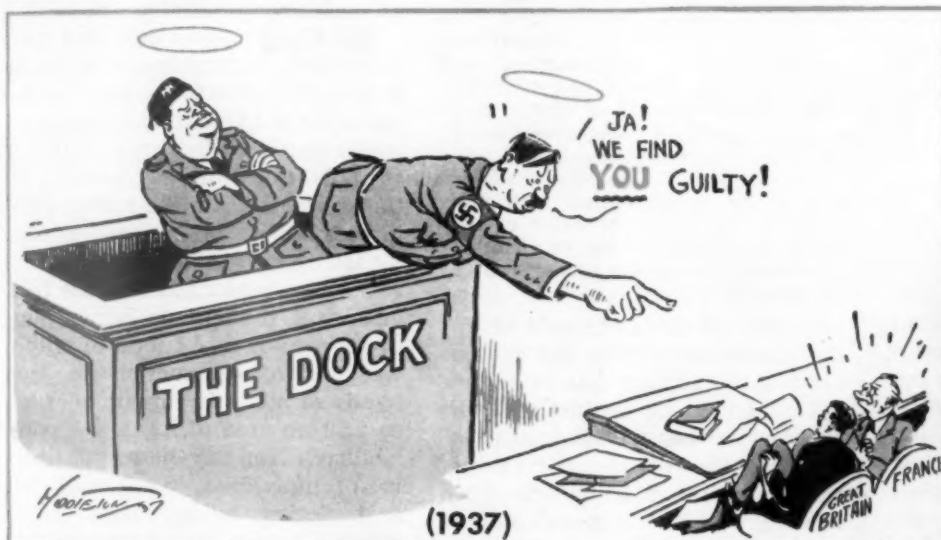


presented to the International Military Tribunal in the course of the Nuremberg trial, none has been so significant for our future attitude toward war as the lucid and eloquent opening statement made on behalf of the United States by Justice Jackson.\* As Mr. Jackson said, the trial "represents the practical effort of four of the most mighty of nations, with the support of 15 more, to utilize in-

dictment demonstrated conclusively, in Mr. Jackson's opinion, that "financiers, economists, industrialists, joined in the plan and promoted elaborate alterations in industry and finance to support an unprecedented concentration of resources and energies upon preparations for war." In the course of these preparations and the actual waging of war, Nazi leaders caused to be perpetrated "crimes

that individuals could not be held personally responsible for actions undertaken on behalf of their nations made war-making immune from accountability to law. When, as Mr. Jackson stated, "plain people" began to demand "checks on war immunity," statesmen and international lawyers formulated rules of warfare whose purpose was to make the conduct of war more civilized—as if one could civilize mass murder. Their endeavor was to limit the injury that could be done by war makers both to civilian populations and combatants.

The experience of



AXIS ARROGANCE AND ITS RETRIBUTION, SKETCHED BY BRITISH CARTOONISTS.

ternational law to meet the greatest menace of our times—aggressive war. The commonsense of mankind demands that law shall not stop with the punishment of petty crimes by little people. It must also reach men who possess themselves of great power and make deliberate and concerted use of it to set in motion evils which leave no home in the world untouched." The prosecutors, said Mr. Jackson, had no intention "to incriminate the whole German people." They wanted to place individual responsibility for the preparation of war on leaders of power and influence—"to reach the planners and designers, the inciters and leaders without whose evil architecture the world would not have been for so long scourged with the violence and lawlessness, and wracked with the agonies and convulsions of this terrible war."

The voluminous documentation submitted by many nations in support of the four counts of the in-

against humanity" which, in the words of Justice Jackson, "have turned the stomach of the world and set every civilized hand against Nazi Germany."

The Nuremberg defendants had sought to discredit the work of the International Military Tribunal in advance by claiming that the tribunal was applying *ex post facto* laws by making a crime out of war. This argument carried little conviction when presented by men who, as Mr. Jackson pointed out, had "ignored and defied all law." Moreover, international efforts to outlaw war as an instrument of national policy had preceded by some years the establishment of the Nazi regime in Germany.

For many centuries, by one of those baffling rationalizations that sometimes make one doubt the rationality of human beings, acts of violence that have long been subject to severe penalties when committed by individuals against individuals were condoned, and even regarded as honorable and commendable, when committed by nations against nations. The doctrine



\*For text of statement, and relevant international documents, see Robert H. Jackson, *The Case against the Nazi War Criminals* (New York, Knopf, 1946).

World War I demonstrated the practical difficulties, under conditions of modern warfare based on scientifically organized industrial production, of waging "limited" wars, and of drawing an acceptable distinction between combatants and civilians. In response to the rising demand of the "plain people" for the outlawry of war, the Geneva Protocol of 1924 for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, signed by representatives of 48 nations (but never put into effect), declared "a war of aggression constitutes . . . an international crime."

**A** QUITE similar declaration was adopted unanimously in a resolution of 48 members of the League of Nations, including Germany, at the Eighth Assembly of the League in 1927. The 21 American Republics, at the Sixth Pan-American Conference of 1928, unanimously adopted a resolution stating that "war of aggression constitutes an international crime against the human species." Most far-reaching of all, under the Briand-Kellogg Pact of 1928 Germany, Italy, and Japan, along with practically all the other nations of the world, renounced war as an instrument of national policy, undertook to seek the settlement of disputes only by pacific means, and condemned recourse to war for the solution of controversies.

Thus there were precedents for the ideas embodied in the Charter of 1945 creating the International Military Tribunal. True, they had not been embedded in any body of law. But, as Justice Jackson rightly said, "international law is not capable of development by the normal processes of legislation for there is no continuing international legislative authority." International law, like common law, grows "through decisions reached from time to time in adapting settled principles to new situations."

With these ideas in mind, the drafters of the Charter listed three categories of acts as crimes coming within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal for which there shall be individual responsibility:

(a) *Crimes against Peace*: namely, planning, preparation, initiation or waging of a war of aggression, or a war in violation of international treaties, agreements or assurances, or

participation in a common plan or conspiracy for the accomplishment of any of the foregoing;

(b) *War Crimes*: namely, violations of the laws or customs of war. Such violations shall include, but not be limited to, murder, ill-treatment or deportation to slave labor or for any other purpose of civilian population of or in occupied territory, murder or ill-treatment of prisoners of war or persons on the seas, killing of hostages, plunder of public or private property, wanton destruction of cities, towns or villages, or devastation not justified by military necessity;

(c) *Crimes against Humanity*: namely, murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation, and other inhumane acts committed against any civilian population, before or during the war; or persecutions on political, racial or religious grounds in execution of or in connection with any crime within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, whether or not in violation of domestic law of the country where perpetrated.

Typical of the statement of individual responsibility for crimes set out in the four counts of the indictment made against each of the defendants is that against Goering. He, it is stated, used his various positions, his personal influence, and his intimate connection with the Fuehrer in such a manner that: "he promoted the accession to power of the Nazi conspirators and the consolidation of their control over Germany set forth in Count One of the Indictment; he promoted the military and economic preparation for war set forth in Count One of the Indictment; he participated in the planning and perpetration of the Nazi conspirators for Wars of Aggression and Wars in Violation of International Treaties, Agreements, and Assurances set forth in Counts One and Two of the Indictment; and he authorized, directed, and participated in the War Crimes set forth in Count Three of the Indictment, and the Crimes against Humanity set forth in Count Four of the Indictment, including a wide variety of crimes against persons and property."

The Charter, as Justice Jackson is the first to admit, suffers from a weakness in that it fails to define a war of aggression. He believes, however, that as a result of the experience of the past quarter of a century, it is generally held that an "aggressor" is the State which is the first to declare war upon another State; to invade by

its armed forces, with or without a declaration of war, the territory of another State; to attack by its land, naval, or air forces the territory, vessels, or aircraft of another State; to provide support to armed bands formed in the territory of another State, or to refuse, notwithstanding the request of the invaded State, to take in its own territory, all the measures in its power to deprive those bands of all assistance or protection.

The Charter does not just declare that aggressive war is a crime. *It implements that principle, for the first time in history, with the principle of personal responsibility.* This is essential if the world is not to be reduced to moral chaos.

"Modern civilization," said Mr. Jackson—speaking before the full effects of the atomic bomb had become known—"puts unlimited weapons of destruction in the hands of men. It cannot tolerate so vast an area of legal irresponsibility." Nor can the responsibility of individuals be shifted "to that fiction being, 'the State,' which cannot be produced for trial, cannot testify, and cannot be sentenced."

**T** HIS revolutionary concept of personal individual responsibility for the crime of aggressive war offers a breathtaking opportunity for emerging from the moral dead-end reached by nation-states when they arbitrarily decide that war is the only way of settling conflicts.

The International Military Tribunal cannot prevent war. That is the function of the Economic and Social Council and associated agencies, coördinated under the auspices of the United Nations. Nor can it assure the defeat of the aggressor State. That is the function of the Security Council of the United Nations. What the International Military Tribunal can do, as Justice Jackson pointed out, is "to ensure that those who start a war will pay for it personally."

This is humanity's only ultimate safeguard against irresponsible use, for the destruction of mankind, of scientific inventions like atomic energy which, if used responsibly, could incalculably enhance the welfare of the "plain people" all over the globe.



**Y**ES, I teach school! And I'm not trying to be dramatic when I say that I have my finger on the pulse of the citizens of tomorrow. Oh, I don't pretend to know how to work out all those problems that will face us, but I can tell you experts about the kind of citizens you'll have to carry on your plans. They are in my schoolroom.

*Take Shock Tapely.* Shock's no naturalist; he got his education while hoeing corn and chopping cotton. But he has an abiding faith in God that is good to see. Shock is 15. He's short and dark with keen brown eyes and a mind that figures slowly, but it keeps on figuring, and I delight to see how he reacts to textbooks! Take the time we were talking about vitamins.

We had been studying the seven basic foods, and I had a chart of what vitamins do for the body, what foods contain them, and how we can improve our health with them. Shock was one of 13 children and his parents didn't give much thought to supplementing his diet, but he was well fed and growing, so when he held up his hand I bade him speak, knowing he could pretty well sum up any situation.

"Miss Smith," he said, "do you believe in vitamins or God?"

I had no ready reply. Wasn't God's sunshine everywhere? Good food growing in the soil? Fruit on trees? Minerals in the earth? It was an answer to ponder, and I gave a silent benediction to Shock. I have every faith in him as a citizen of tomorrow!

*Then there is Jean.* Jean is 16 and as pretty as any movie star. Her sweater is as provocative as Lana Turner's. Her lips are perhaps too red, but to me she embodies the beauty and love that will be the core of home life in to-

morrow's world. She has a knowledge of her body that would have given great-grandma the vapors, but she's intelligent and wise beyond her years about the part a happy home will play in days to come. She has learned some of this, I claim, in the schoolroom. The teachers know Jean will "make the grade." Without family life the race will perish and Jean is prepared to make her home work when the time comes.

*Then there is Bill.* Yes, Bill is what you would term a delinquent. He is a problem, but where there are problems the nation grows. Bill does not wish to submit to any discipline. He admits, when caught, that he cheats, that he lies—and so what? Perhaps I love Bill a little more because he is truthful about his shortcomings.

"Miss Smith," he says, his blue eyes cocky and his curly hair on end, "why should I study? The stuff you learn in school isn't used. What's a grade? I can go out now and earn more than you. So where are you so smart?"

Bill will never know values, and as much as you planners of tomorrow may regret having him, he will be one of your more numerous citizens! I hope you planners will keep him especially in mind because he needs your help.

*Then there is Jim.* Jim is dependable. Chairman of all committees, he gets things done. He gets top grades, is toastmaster at the banquets, male lead in the junior play. He is the one who will see that your postwar plans are carried out. I take pardonable pride in the thought that in the schoolroom I've helped produce a worth-while commodity for the

world that is to come, a commodity with a high priority!

*Then there is Jerry.* Jerry is the most lovable bundle of foolish nonsense that ever sat in a classroom. Daring and adventuresome, he is brimming over with fun. Jerry is pure gold. He will make a good skipper for the ship of adventure that will sail tomorrow! He will try anything once—and twice if the first time offers the remotest interest. We of the schoolroom claim some credit for his good sportsmanship—he is the all-star athlete, an exponent of the physical-education program in our schools.

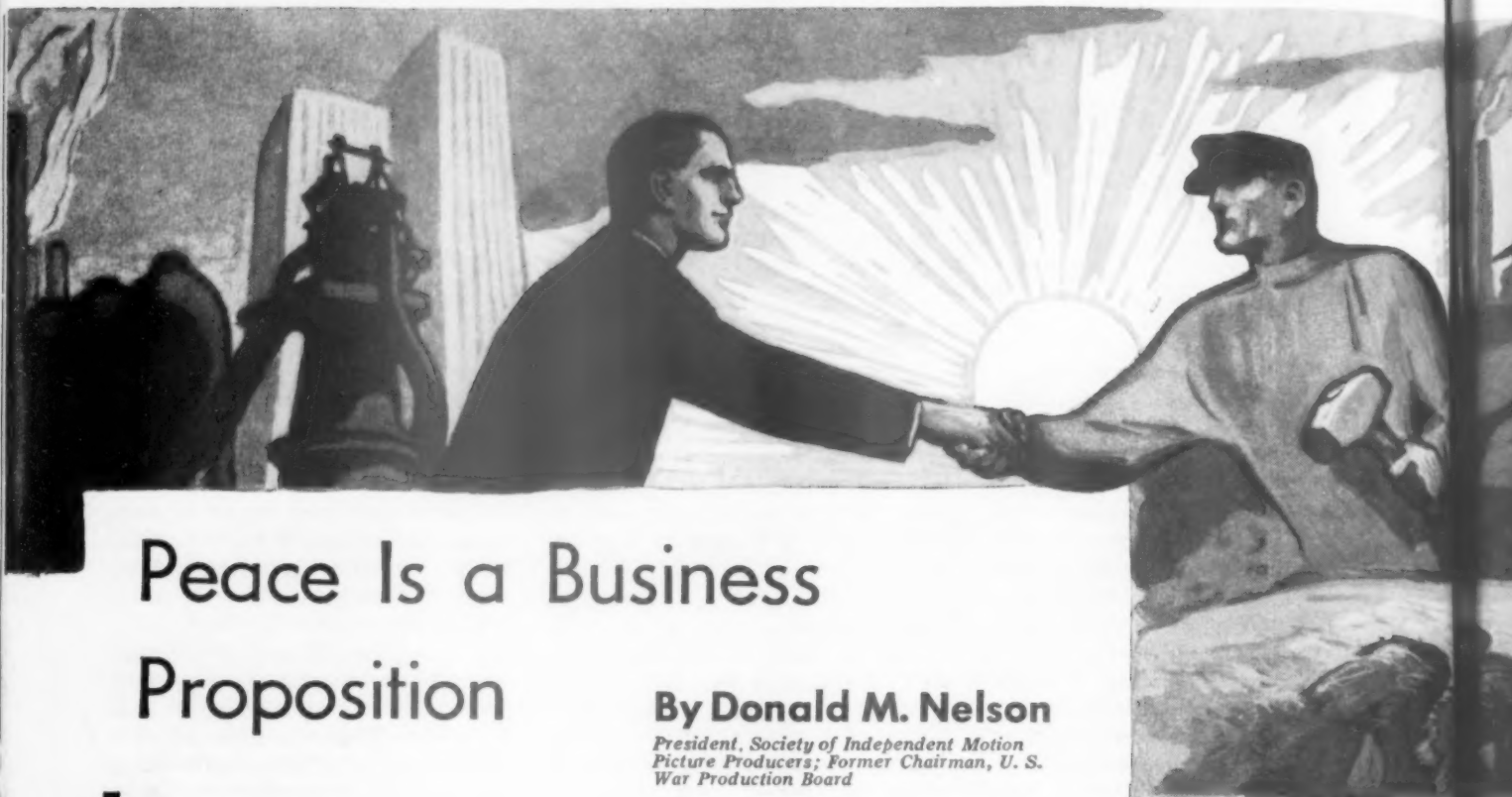
*Then there is Stanley.* Stanley is the dreamer, the planner, the scientist, the writer. He loves books and the historic past of his country. You planners will need him to keep a record of your triumphs in novels, textbooks, and historical papers. Stanley is balm to my heart. He reads all the books on the reference list and brings in others from his home library. These quiet, silent, studious Stanleys will make wonderful citizens, and who can say that the training they have received in the schoolroom will not make the difference?

Yes, I teach school! Sure, I know about time and a half for overtime, but I prefer to spend my overtime in having a part in building the citizens of tomorrow. When you make those all-important patterns for a better world, remember that Shock has faith, Jean has knowledge, Bill will have to be accepted at the odds, Jim has dependability, Jerry has humor and initiative, and Stanley can dream. There you have them, and they are gilt-edged. You had better look to your plans, planners, and make them work, for these citizens will be a discerning lot!

**By Pauline Kirks**

*Teacher, Henryetta, Oklahoma*





# Peace Is a Business Proposition

**By Donald M. Nelson**

*President, Society of Independent Motion Picture Producers; Former Chairman, U. S. War Production Board*

**I**NTERNATIONAL relations have been left too much to statesmen and diplomats. It's about time we businessmen took a bigger hand in this important job of promoting friendly and peaceful living with other peoples of the world.

We have been shirking. Not intentionally, of course, but we have not backed up the statesmen and the diplomats as we could have. They are like a horse on a picket rope, the stake being what the people back home think. Statesmen and diplomats can effectively preserve peace among the nations *only* if their constituents realize that their own welfare is promoted by having friendly relations with people who live in other lands.

Here is where business comes in. It brings men together. To buy well or to sell well, they must understand the other's needs and ways of doing things. It is axiomatic that a businessman doesn't spit in his customer's eye!

Russia is in the news these days, and many people are fearful of what the future may bring. But mere wishful talking isn't going to lift "the curtain of fog" which Ilya Ehrenburg, the Soviet journalist who recently toured the

United States, said was the only thing that separates his country and mine. I am convinced there is no better way of dispelling that fog than through a sincere effort to promote a mutually profitable trade.

This conviction dates back to war days when, as chairman of the U. S. War Production Board, I saw the Allied nations successfully surmount many obstacles as they produced goods and delivered them to the spots where they were needed to defeat the enemy. Naturally, there were different viewpoints to reconcile, but there was present the will to do business and so business was done!

Neoprene provides an excellent example. This, you will recall, is the synthetic rubber which made airplane gas tanks leakproof though riddled by bullets. An American company, Du Pont, developed it, and, of course, patented it. The Russians learned of the product and asked the President of the United States for neoprene plants to be set up in their country. If necessary to win the war, that would have been done. Whatever action was to be taken, it was but fair that Du Pont's patent property rights should be respected. Here, it

seemed to me, was a case that called for clear understanding and frank dealing, so I sent for the Russian in charge of the purchasing commission and said:

"When you are in the United States, you must do business the way the United States does business. When we are in Russia, we have to do business the way the Russians do. Now, it so happens that patents are part of the basic structure of our economy—one of the fundamentals of what we call our American system. There is no way for the Government to give you a purely private patent without incurring for you the enmity of American business."

"Well," he said, "I have been instructed by my Government to get it. How can I do it?"

"You will have to buy it," I told him. "It can't be given to you because it's private property and the Government has no ownership interest in it whatsoever."

Two days later he returned. "We have decided to buy the patent," he announced. "Will you help us?"

We did—and everyone was satisfied. The friendliest of relations were maintained with the Russians in Washington, and when I went to Russia it was in response

to an invitation to inspect her war production.

At Novgorod Seversk I had a talk with my friend Mike Kulagen, Deputy Commissar of Siberia, whom I had met when I was in Russia before. He came in bleary-eyed after travelling 18 hours just to have a few minutes' talk with me. He said his people needed refrigerators, food-processing machinery, motion-picture ma-

alone, and we shall do it our way and let you alone, and we'll see which way makes people happier."

Mike accepted the challenge—and that's the way we left it.

I met Marshal Stalin several times, and he was very interested in my impressions of Russia. Speaking through an able interpreter, I told him I thought his people had made great sacrifices and put up with tremendous hardships in the winning of the war.

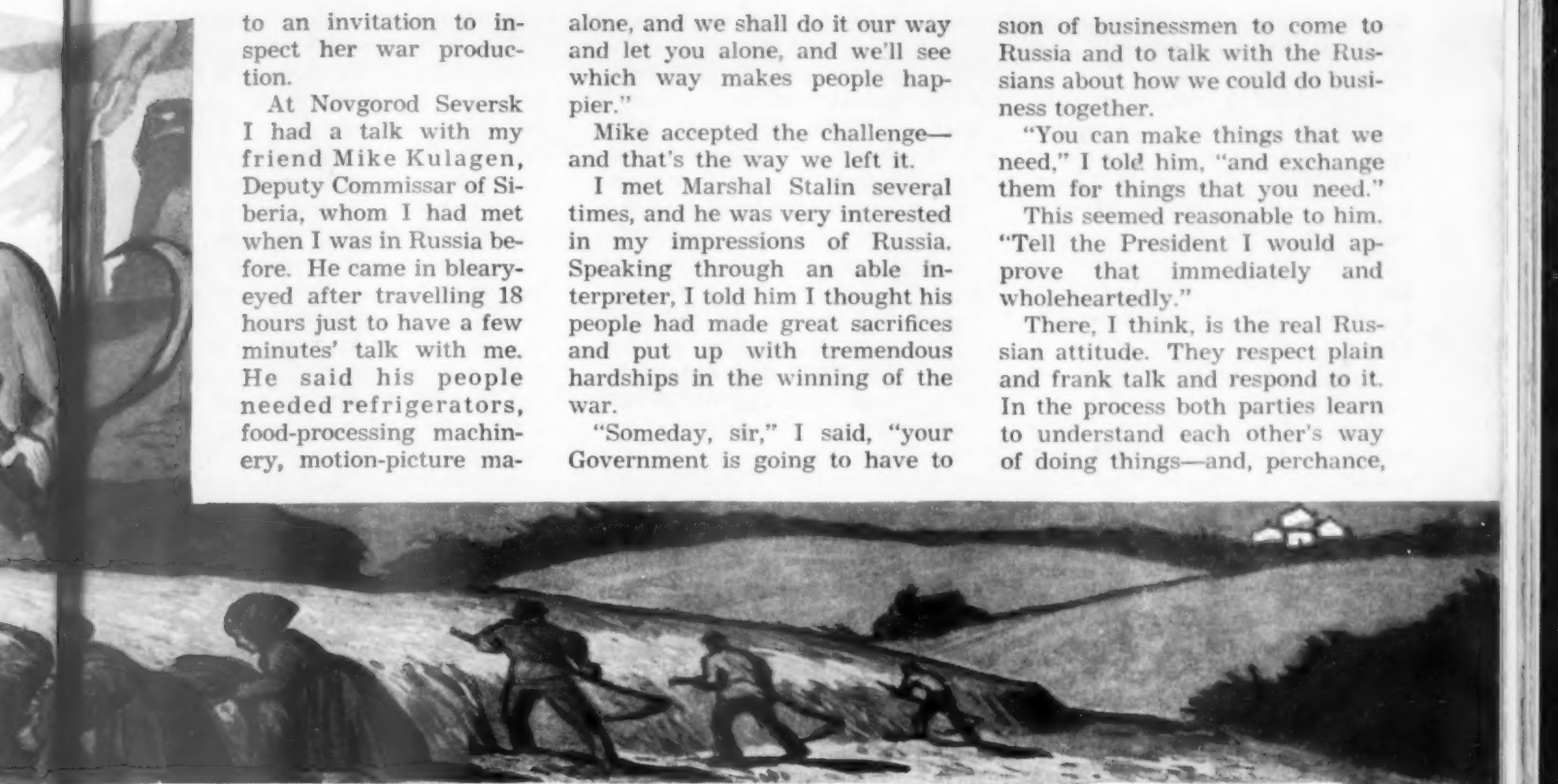
"Someday, sir," I said, "your Government is going to have to

sion of businessmen to come to Russia and to talk with the Russians about how we could do business together.

"You can make things that we need," I told him, "and exchange them for things that you need."

This seemed reasonable to him. "Tell the President I would approve that immediately and wholeheartedly."

There, I think, is the real Russian attitude. They respect plain and frank talk and respond to it. In the process both parties learn to understand each other's way of doing things—and, perchance,



"WHY NOT cooperate with them? Why not share technical 'know-how' and exchange goods? . . . I propose that businessmen of the capitalist countries face realistic facts and promote a multilateral trade, profitable to all parties."

chines, and a lot of the simple things which they weren't able to get in Russia and which he didn't think they'd be able to make for a long time.

"Do you make these things?" he asked.

"Mike," I said, boasting a little, "we can make with our left hand all you need here in Russia."

"Well, how can we buy them from you?"

"You have a lot of things here we can use," I answered. "Take these spruce trees. I think some of our newspapers would give their right arms for them. I think we can do business together."

"But how can we?" he protested. "We are a socialist country and you are a capitalist country."

I said, "Mike, politics makes no difference between customers in our country. We don't care what kind of a system you live under, as long as you let us alone. After all, isn't the test of any Government whether its people are happy and whether it improves their standards of living? Let's run a race, Mike. You Russians do it your way and let us

supply these people with more of the things that make life worth while if this Government is going to succeed. These people are living in hope. They want better living standards. It is amazing to me that they have put up with so little as they have."

I didn't know just how Stalin would receive this. He looked at me intently. "You are quite right," he said after a moment, "but how can we do it? We are a very poor country."

I shook my head. "On the contrary, sir, you are a very rich country. You have 190 million people, all of whom want to work, and you have more natural resources than any country in the world. I have flown over thousands of miles of the finest timber I ever saw. I have seen every conceivable kind of product you make, and you are a very rich country."

Stalin said he was unconvinced, then added: "We are poor until we find some way to trade with you. How can it be done?"

My proposition was simple. I would ask the President to appoint a six- or seven-man commis-

may become friends. Russia is going to develop industrially. There is no question about that, but there is a question whether or not as the people of that country work out their destiny they will think of "the rest of the world" as their friends.

In desolate Stalingrad I saw the Stalin Steel Works where the Russians and the Germans had fought in hand-to-hand combat for six weeks, the Russians in the center and the Germans on either side. It was completely demolished, but down at the end of the line I saw Russian women, young and old, and a few boys rebuilding the open-hearth furnaces.

I asked them what they were doing. They said, "We are taking the scrap the Germans left around here, and the scrap we left, and are

making ingots of it. This we will continue to do until we have completely rebuilt this plant."

When that is done, it will be run along modern mass-production lines—you may be sure of that! Wherever I went in Russia, I found factories with conveyor belts and assembly lines patterned after those in Detroit. In the United States the big plane factories are actually assembly plants, but in Russia I saw all parts except rubber tires mass-produced under one roof.

Why are the Russians industrializing? It is because they have already tasted a few fruits of mass production. They like to wear better clothes and to eat good food. They are determined that their destroyed cities will rise again. And if you are realistic about it, you will realize that whether or not the rest of the world coöperates makes no difference: *They are going ahead!*

But why not coöperate with them? Why not share technical "know-how" and exchange goods—especially when by so doing you have a chance to plant deep in the minds of the people the feeling that the Western nations are friends? I am not suggesting that our nation play the global Santa Claus rôle. Rather, I propose that businessmen of the capitalist countries face realistic facts and promote multilateral trade, profitable to all parties.

Sentiment has its place in life, but as a businessman I am convinced that a sounder foundation upon which to build international relations is mutual benefit. A little parody I used to quote to my associates at Sears, Roebuck & Company sums up the idea:

*Count that day lost  
Whose low descending sun  
Finds goods sold for cost  
And business done for fun.*

Yes, I believe we can be ideal-

ists on this matter of world peace and also be hard-headed about it. There need be no contradiction in those two viewpoints—in fact, I am convinced that they must work together. Countries with the industrial "know-how" can on a nonexploitive basis establish plants, make markets for machinery, and teach others how to make and to sell goods to their own nationals and to other countries.

This is a process that will elevate living standards, and worldwide opinion has crystallized into agreement that this is one of the most important tasks we face as we pull away from World War II. It has become evident to all that when poverty nourishes discontent, there is no earthly way for either businessmen or statesmen to promote understanding and friendly relations.

I have concerned myself here mainly with Russia, but there are many other countries whose friendship and understanding can be cultivated by trade. China is a notable example. I believe a tremendous business can be developed with China, but not by exploiting cheap labor. The only way to do it is by helping her make goods which she can sell to other people, thus creating new markets. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and everyone I talked to—even the Communists—agree with me on this.

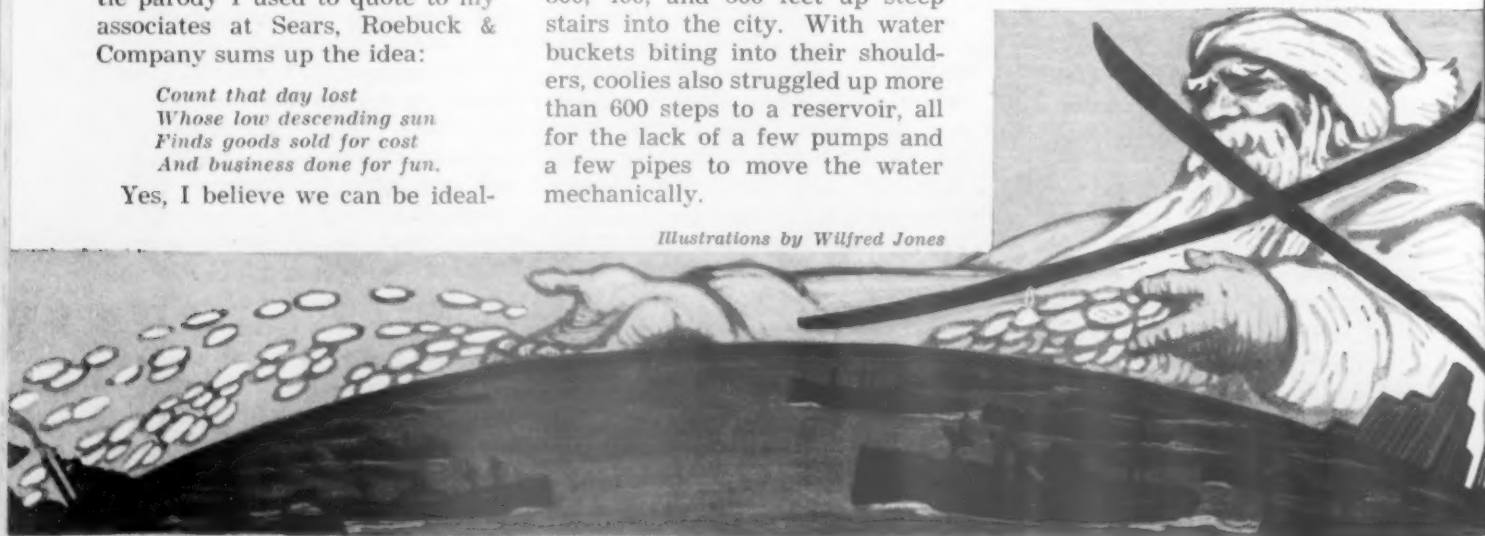
China's millions live in abject poverty because they have never learned to mechanize their industries. In Chungking I watched coolies unload coal from river boats and carry it on their backs 300, 400, and 500 feet up steep stairs into the city. With water buckets biting into their shoulders, coolies also struggled up more than 600 steps to a reservoir, all for the lack of a few pumps and a few pipes to move the water mechanically.

Many of these Chinese make as little as 10 cents a day. Naturally, they can't buy the niceties of life produced by workers in other countries who earn \$5 to \$10 a day. The trouble is not that the one makes too much; rather, the other makes too little—and works very hard to earn it, too. They're beginning to realize it now and they look to the Western world for help. They hope we'll take enough interest in them to show them how we do things so that they can stop carrying loads on their backs and start letting machinery do it. Then they can do work for which they are better suited. This will raise their standard of living and enable them to expand their trade with other lands.

What is true of Russia and China is also true of many other places, like Iran, Iraq, and Arabia. In fact, more than one billion people—half the world's population—desperately need and as desperately want better living standards. Ironically, these people haven't enough to live on, yet their countries possess valuable unused resources. All over the globe are natural resources that could be developed and used in trade to elevate living standards.

And that's where we businessmen can back up the statesmen and diplomats in their effort to avert World War III. I believe that we can do this more rapidly and more successfully than the pessimists admit. I believe this because during the war I saw what businessmen could do when aroused by stern resolution.

*Illustrations by Wilfred Jones*





# 'All Things Are Ready If Our Minds Be So'

*That line from Shakespeare sums up  
UNESCO's approach to the problem  
of preventing another world-wide war.*

**By Ben M. Cherrington**

**T**HERE ARE TIMES when titanic events enter history with such quiet orderliness that they are scarcely noticed beside the more dramatic happenings, but which, from the perspective of 50 or 100 years later, loom as major milestones in man's progress.

Such an event is now in the offing. It is the first general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). When this assembly convenes on November 4, there will be born *potentially* the most powerful instrument for eradicating war ever conceived.

The Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations are organs of States and of Governments. But UNESCO bulges with promise because it is established by Governments as essentially a *people's* organization. From Acapulco to Zurich, the average citizen as well as the scholar and the expert will find it a medium through which they can exchange ideas, technical skills, and creative achievements with their counterparts in other lands.

In this process as they come to know each other, fear and suspicion—those perennial breeders of war—will wane. For, as the preamble to UNESCO's Constitution states it, "*Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed.*" So it is to the creation of an intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind that UNESCO is dedicated. A new approach to international affairs, it proposes to stop simmering mistrust and ignorance before they erupt into war. Nazis and fascists taught the world that the seeds of war can be sown many years be-

fore the actual conflict begins through the control of the education and cultural life of a people.

UNESCO's Constitution was drafted by representatives of 44 United Nations in November, 1945, in London.\* It provided that the Organization would come into being when 20 nations ratified the Constitution.

When the first general conference gets underway at UNESCO's permanent Paris headquarters, the first task will be to elect a Director-General, the chief administrative officer. This will be done by the legislative branch, composed of delegates from member States. Each State will have only one vote, but may have up to five delegates. The executive function will be vested in an Executive Board of 18 members elected by the general conference from delegates.

UNESCO is one of the "specialized agencies" authorized in the United Nations Charter to be co-ordinated by the Economic and Social Council, which is one of the six "principal organs" of U.N. Its purpose, broadly, is to "contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science, and culture. . . ." It proposes to drive to this goal over three specific avenues:

*First*, to use all means of mass communication, notably the press, radio, and motion pictures, to advance mutual knowledge and un-

\* See *UNESCO Is Born*, by H. Raymond King. THE ROTARIAN, February, 1946.



R. R. Emmery

A CONSULTANT to U. S. State Department on UNESCO, Dr. Cherrington was chief of that department's Division of Cultural Relations for two years. He's Vice-Chairman of Rotary's Committee on International Affairs; director, Social Science Foundation, University of Denver.

derstanding of peoples, and to recommend international agreements permitting the free flow of ideas by word and image.

*Second*, to encourage popular education and to spread culture by collaborating with member nations in their educational activities.

*Third*, to preserve the world's inheritance of knowledge, such as books and works of art, and to promote activity in all branches of intellectual achievement in order to increase and more widely diffuse such knowledge.

What UNESCO can't do is equally as significant as what it can. Recognizing that every nation must live its own cultural life and maintain its own intellectual sovereignty, the framers of the Constitution wisely prohibited the organization from intervening in the educational, scientific, and cultural affairs essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of member States.

To assure that it is the people's voice, and not the Government's, being heard, the UNESCO Constitution recommends the establishment in each country of a Na-

tional Commission representing the educational, scientific, and cultural bodies as well as the Government. These national commissions will link UNESCO with Governments and the various national private organizations, and through them, via press, radio, and cinema, Mr. John Q. Citizen, whose address is anywhere. Further to ensure that UNESCO remains a people's agency, the Constitution provides that each member State's delegates shall be selected after consultation with the National Commission, where it exists.

Every country forms its National Commission in its own way. In the United States, it will be composed of 100 members, 60 of whom are to represent principal national voluntary organizations interested in educational, scientific, and cultural matters. The Secretary of State is authorized to name 50 of these organizations, each of which will have one representative; the remaining ten will be named by the Commission itself. Of the other 40 representatives, to be selected by the Secretary of State, not more than ten can be employed by the Federal Government and not more than 15 can represent the educational, scientific, and cultural interests of State and local governments, leaving 15 to be chosen at large.

This is not the first attempt to establish international cultural coöperation, but former organizations all represented only scholars, or scientists, or others of the professional elite. A delegate to the London conference aptly illustrated this when she said, "In the past, we scientists have gone into the laboratory to find the truth. And as we entered, we closed the door behind us to shut out the world of men. Never again will we do that. If we are to find truth, that door must be open. There is no truth in a laboratory which has cut itself off from communication with the human living."

At the same meeting Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee, of Great Britain, put the world under a metaphorical microscope when he said, "Today the peoples of the world are 'islands shooting at each other over seas of misunderstanding.'"

"How," you ask, "is UNESCO going to construct a bridge of

understanding over those seas?"

Well, let's examine some of the proposed projects.

In the field of education, it is proposed, among other things, to study (1) what schools of the world are doing to foster an international understanding and an intelligent knowledge of international organizations, and (2) ways whereby member nations may make a major assault upon illiteracy (one-half the adults in the world are said to be illiterate). It is also planned to step up an exchange of teachers and students, to foster travel, and to promote international conferences of textbook writers.

In science UNESCO will endeavor, for example, to remove obstacles to a free exchange of discoveries and to establish various scientific institutes to which scientists from every member State

products, nutrition, and all the multifarious aspects of this most vital subject.

In cultural fields a "world" library is visualized, as well as international agreements to permit the free flow of news, radio broadcasts, and motion pictures among all member States. Another project is the exchange not only of musicians, artists, authors, and their works of art, but also of farmers, artisans, and hosts of other common people.

Rotary International may be expected to coöperate with UNESCO, for the latter's Constitution provides for consultation with international nongovernmental organizations interested in matters within its sphere. With Rotary's background of International Service, its practice of developing acquaintance, friendship, and good will, it can point the way to effective international understanding.\*

The world recently emerged from a total war in which nations were dominated by the principle of survival. Education and culture are no more immune from this savage principle of survival than are nations. Today the victorious countries are rapidly demobilizing their soldiers, but they are slow in demobilizing minds. It is easy to scrap the materials of war but difficult to drain off the emotions of war. Government propaganda agencies, staffed by highly trained personnel, are still operating. Would it not be a great step ahead if UNESCO could get the nations to agree to use their equipment—radio stations, for example—and their trained personnel in a global coöperative effort for enlightenment?

Somehow, through such specific measures, mankind must give expression to its hopes for building a just and sound peace. Coercion has been tried countless times and it has always failed. That is why the United Nations has set up UNESCO—for, again in the words of its preamble:

*"Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed."*

\* The rôle of British Rotarians in bringing war-exiled Rotarians together in June, 1942, in a conference which preceded UNESCO, and in part may have provided its inspiration, is described by Sydney Pascall in *The Substance of a Vision* in *The Rotarian* for May, 1944.

### November's for UNESCO

AROUND the world the period from October 28 to November 30 will be celebrated as UNESCO Month by interested organizations. Rotary Clubs everywhere are urged to program UNESCO meetings in November to familiarize members with this important agency. As aids, Rotary's Secretariat has prepared (1) Bulletin No. 711, offering activity suggestions, and (2) a new booklet, "In the Minds of Men," containing UNESCO's Constitution along with parallel explanations and questions. Included are study references to articles in "The Rotarian" Magazine and suggestions for using the booklet.



would have free access. One proposed institute is for astronomers and contemplates the erection of two richly equipped observatories, one in the Northern Hemisphere and one in the Southern Hemisphere. Another is a food institute, which would study soils,

# This Rotary Month

News notes gleaned at  
35 East Wacker Drive,  
Chicago 1, Ill., U. S. A.

Belated Good News. Past Director (1933-34) Otto Fischer, banker of Stuttgart, Germany, survived war according to word from London. Details lacking.

"Dick" Hedke's Days. His home Club, Detroit, sponsored huge intercity "Dick Hedke Day" meeting, honoring President Richard C. Hedke....He was also honor guest at Dayton, Ohio, September 12 and at intercity meeting the same day at Delta, Ohio; and at annual Rotary Day, Chautauqua, N. Y....Attended numerous Committee meetings in Chicago since election at Atlantic City Convention...many more events crowd his schedule leading to the Hedkes' journey to Near Middle East and on to India....

O. D. Ready. Printers' strikes and general overloading of shops helped not at all, but distribution of 1946-47 Official Directory (giving data on all Rotary Clubs of world) started in September. Has smart cover, is of pocket size, convenient for tripping Rotarians making up attendance. Order from Secretariat (25 cents).

Represented. You and all quarter-million Rotarians were represented at funeral of Past President Arthur H. Sapp (see page 25) by Past President Allen D. Albert, appointed by President Hedke.

"Observers." Continuing RI policy, President Hedke has appointed "observers" for meetings of various U.N. bodies:

General Assembly, New York—General Secretary Philip Lovejoy; alternates, Sir Stanley Spurling, Hamilton, Bermuda, Howard Le Roy, Washington, D. C., Donald A. Adams, New Haven, Conn.

International Labor Conference (ILO), Montreal, Sept. 19—Arthur C. Morton, Montreal; alternate, Sidney B. McMichael, Toronto.

Economic and Social Council (ESC), New York, Sept. 11—Harry E. Hovey, Geneva, N. Y.; alternates, Frank G. Lankard, Madison, N. J., Carl L. Millward, Milton, Pa., Frank R. Wassung, Garden City, N. Y.

Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO), Copenhagen, Sept. 2—Einar Lisborg, Slagelse, Denmark.

Committee months. Eight of RI's Committees met in Chicago during August-September: Extension (Eastern & Western, USCNB), International Affairs,\* Youth, Aims & Objects, Foundation, Institutes of International Understanding,\* Magazine. Were followed by Executive Committee of Board, Sept. 27-29. Convention Committee scheduled at San Francisco, Oct. 28-31. (Two asterisked are new RI Committees. See picture page 48.)

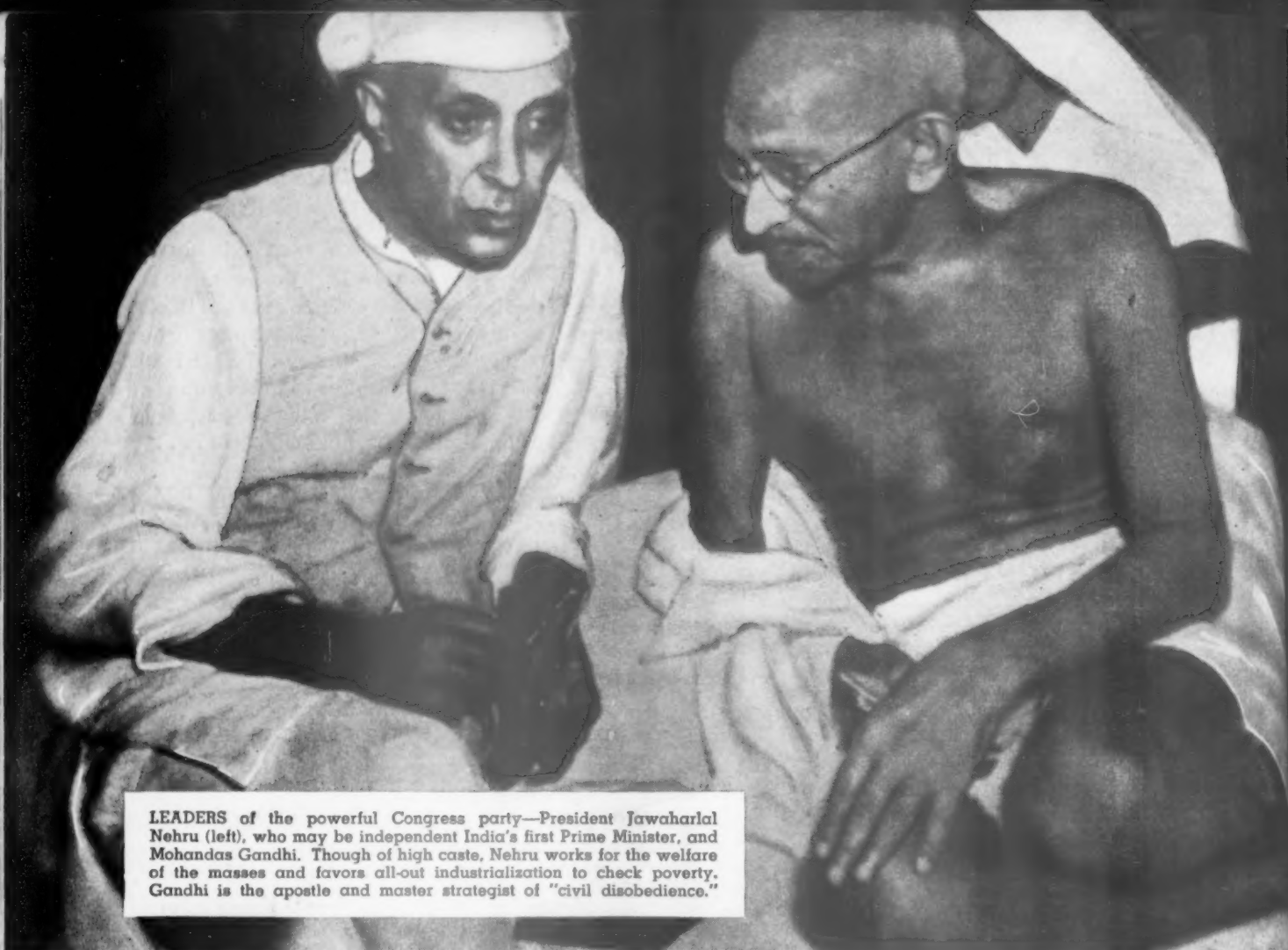
Past Presidents Parley. No room in Chicago inns, so Council of Past Presidents met in Dearborn, Mich., Detroit suburb, Sept. 29-Oct. 4. CPP brings RI "elder statesmen" (ten Past Presidents preceding Immediate Past President) together for informal discussion of RI problems, with conclusions being referred to RI Board. Among those expected at Dearborn: Duperrey (France), Carbajal (Peru).

Honors. High honors have come to two RI Directors: Tom Rose, Birmingham, England—appointed to reconstituted Catering Wages Commission of British Government; W. R. Dowrey, Vancouver, B. C., Canada—on Civil Honors List as Member of Order of British Empire on King's Dominion Day. (Past Governor Arthur Lagueux, Quebec, Canada, also was made officer of Order of British Empire on King's Dominion Day list.)

Save Food! Famine, one of Four Horsemen of Apocalypse, gallops unfettered in many lands. President Hedke and Secretary Lovejoy in stirring appeal sent to all Rotary Clubs through News Broadcast urge Rotarians to curtail diets in Club meals and at home, also to encourage efficient handling of foods. "This is a time for demonstrating the brotherhood of man. None will hold back while children hunger. Without question, every Rotarian will want to respond to this humanitarian call for service."

Vital Statistics Dept. On Sept. 1 were 5,866 Rotary Clubs in 73 countries and geographical divisions of world. Estimated Rotarians: 280,000. Both figures are all-time highs. Since July 1, 40 new Clubs admitted to RI.





LEADERS of the powerful Congress party—President Jawaharlal Nehru (left), who may be independent India's first Prime Minister, and Mohandas Gandhi. Though of high caste, Nehru works for the welfare of the masses and favors all-out industrialization to check poverty. Gandhi is the apostle and master strategist of "civil disobedience."

Photo and map (adapted): Acme

CALCUTTA, INDIA  
AUGUST, 1946

**T**HESE are exciting days in India. In the teeming cities and in countless villages that sprawl over our landscape, our people are earnestly discussing one thing: *we are about to be free!*

What was hardly conceivable a generation ago is coming to pass. Through constitutional means this country of 400 million people—a fifth of all who live on our planet—is soon to be "on its own."

Whether this freedom will take the form of national independence or will be found through dominion status within the British Commonwealth of Nations is a question to be decided later—but *by Indians*. However, the attitude and policies of Great Britain and Dominions will determine India's decision. Obviously, present discrimination against Indians in some dominions is not at all helpful. Even the United States has lifted the embargo on Indian immigration.

Numerous attempts have been made to work out the problem of India's relation to the rest of the world, and for several years it has been understood that British policy contemplated freedom for India.\* But it was not until last May that a British Cabinet delegation came to India, discussed the question with Indian leaders, and made the epochal announcement which will result in a new Constitution. Already Provincial legislatures have selected delegates who will write it.

India is a vast country with a huge population, and it is idle to expect 100 percent unanimity on every item of the new Constitution. An overwhelming majority of the people—approximately 70 percent—are, however, agreed on the shape of things to come.

Proposals of the British Mission dealing with future government have been accepted by the majority in the hope that weaknesses inherent in the plan would be remedied by the people as they

experience them. The minority Moslem League party first accepted the proposals, then reversed itself and refused to participate in the Constituent Assembly. So the British Government invited the majority Congress party to form an interim government alone. As far as can be seen now, the Constituent Assembly will start functioning even if elected Moslem League delegates do not participate, but it is hoped that differences can be satisfactorily settled and that the Assembly will start work as planned.

The long-term decision of the British Government calls for a three-layer government, unifying India's 11 Provinces and the 562 States,† heretofore ruled by princes under British protection.

At the top would be the Central

\* See debate, *Indian Independence: When?*, THE ROTARIAN, March, 1943.

† The Provinces are "British India," representing the areas controlled by the British East India Company in 1857. They have slightly more than half the land area and about three-fourths of the population of the country. The States range from a few hundred acres to the size of France.

# Exciting Days in India

Government with power over foreign affairs, defense, communications, and finance as it affects these three departments. At the bottom would be the Provincial and State governments, with power over all other matters. In the middle would be regional governments comprising groups of Provinces or States or both, with executive and legislative branches and administration over such subjects as each regional group would determine.

It has been India's No. 1 political party, the Indian National Congress — called Congress for short—that has been the traditional party of a strong central

government. Organized in 1885 to advocate a greater voice for Indians in their government, it raised its aim to "home rule" in 1916 and to "complete independence" in 1929.

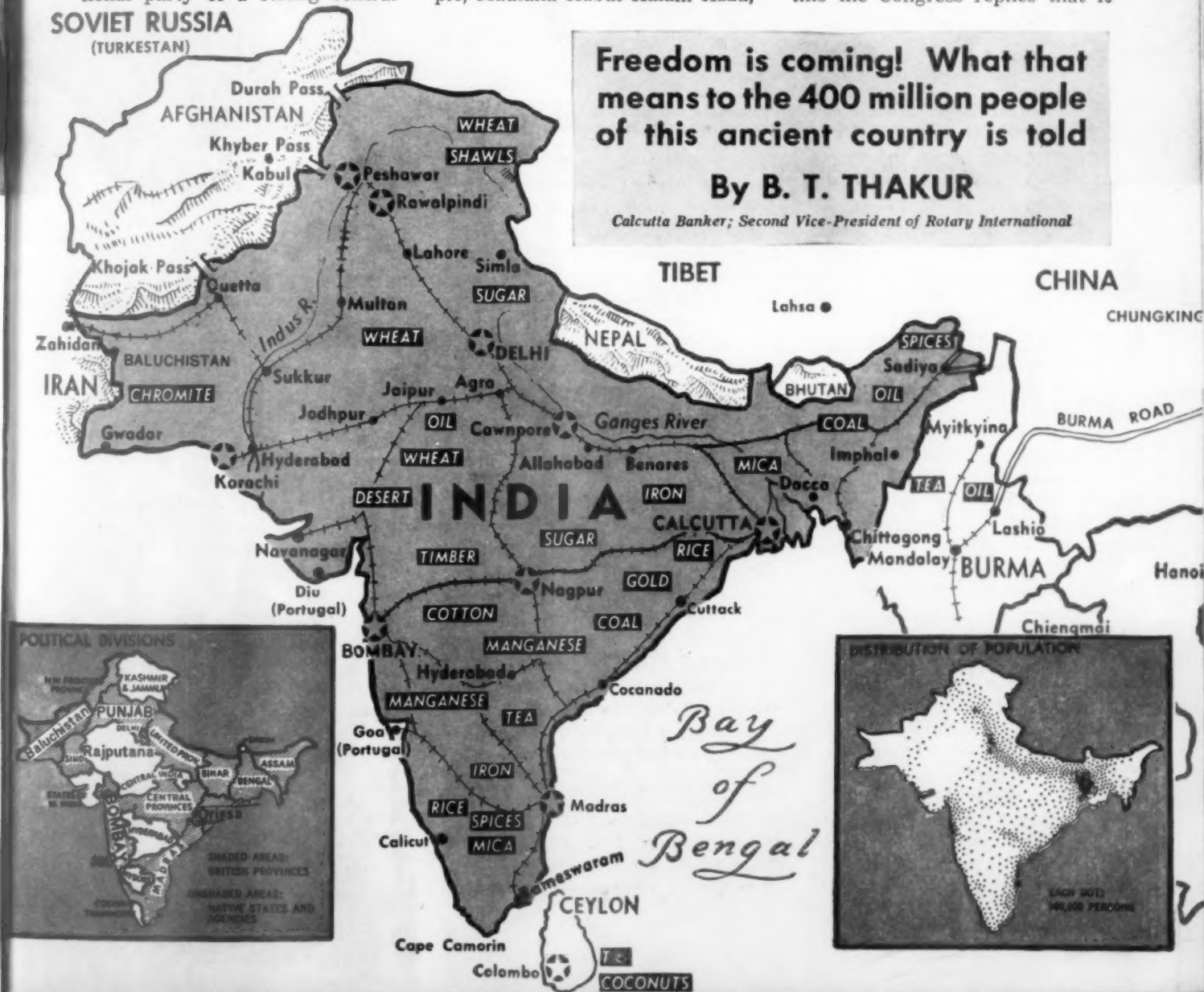
Unlike the Moslem League, in which membership is open only to Moslems, followers of the Prophet Mohammed, Congress is only a political organization and all Indians, regardless of their religious faith, can join it. Although the majority of its members are Hindus, it also has Moslems, Christians, Parsis, and Sikhs as members, some of them holding high responsible jobs. For example, Maulana Kabul Kalam Azad,

former Congress president for seven years, is a Moslem.

Mohandas K. Gandhi, who became leader of the party during World War I, realized that in a physical showdown, India would be powerless against British force, so he forged the weapon of "civil disobedience," or "nonviolent non-coöperation." This device has been effectively used by the Congress party in every important struggle since.

Traditionally the Moslem League, which was organized in 1906, opposes a strong central government because of fears that its minority rights will be abused. To this the Congress replies that it

**SOVIET RUSSIA**  
(TURKESTAN)





Photos: Ace Williams-PIX; (right) Acme

LIFE and death hold adjoining stages in holy Benares. In the Ganges' holy waters devout Hindus purify body and soul. In the ghat up the steps the deceased are cremated.

would provide satisfactory religious safeguards in the Constitution for all minorities. Congress President Pandit Nehru recently announced that although the Constituent Assembly would have sovereignty in determining India's Constitution and in negotiating the treaty terminating the present authority of Great Britain over India, the Hindus will not be allowed to have any dominating voice or sovereignty over essential matters and religious and cultural requirements of the minority sects like Moslems, Christians, and others.

The provision in the long-term British proposals for regional governments to permit sections with "like interests" to band together was a concession to the Moslem League. The Congress party, however, interprets "like interests" as referring to economic, civic, and political matters, and not to religious matters, as the Moslem party thinks the expression means. Since 1940 the aim of the League has been "Pakistan."\*

Until 1909 Indians had little or

no voice in the Government. In that year some members were elected to both the Provincial and central legislatures for the first time, though appointed members were in the majority.

Ten years later this position was reversed, elected members of both Provincial and central legislatures becoming the majority. By then, too, in the Provinces, certain portfolios, such as education, health, and agriculture, were being administered by Indian ministers. And in the Viceroy's Executive Council were three Indians.

But the elections were not on the basis of adult franchise or free vote. They divided the electors on the basis of religion, giving a distorted shape to Indian politics by accentuating religious and communal differences and virtually giving a veto to a religious minority on the political, econom-

\* An independent Moslem India carved from those Provinces and States in which Moslems are in the majority. The name Pakistan is formed from the letters of these areas: "P" for the Punjab; "A" for Afghan, or Northwest Frontier Province; "K" for Kashmir; "S" for Sind; and "tan" for Baluchistan.

The Moslems constitute 24 percent of the population of India.





ic, and social program of the country. Prime Minister Attlee, of the British Labor Government, in a pronouncement a number of months ago, declared that no minority could be allowed to veto the progress of a country. If this policy is now put into active practice, the Indian problem should be swift to solve.

In 1935 India took a step toward freedom. An act of the British Parliament granted the Provinces full responsible government. All departments were put into the hands of an Indian Premier and popularly elected ministers. To implement that act, the first Indian elections were held in 1937 and the Congress party won and formed ministries in eight of the 11 Provinces, including the Northwest Frontier Province, where Moslems are 92 percent of the population. In the other three Provinces the Moslems, represented by several parties—they're not united behind the League—formed coalition governments.

Although Indian Provinces achieved greater degree of responsible government by the 1935 reforms, the Central Government, which had many important functions like currency, customs, defense, communications, and foreign relations reserved to it, continued to be in the hands of the Executive Council nominated by the British Government and was not responsible to the elected representatives of the people. In spite of the substantial support of official and nominated members of the Central Assembly, the Government has been defeated frequently by the people's representatives, but it continued in office; and finance bills providing money for administration were certified by the Viceroy, the British crown representative.

Because of complications arising out of the war, no further elections were held until early this year, when the Provincial legislatures now naming delegates to the Constituent Assembly were chosen. In these elections the Congress party increased its control, emerging [Continued on page 50]

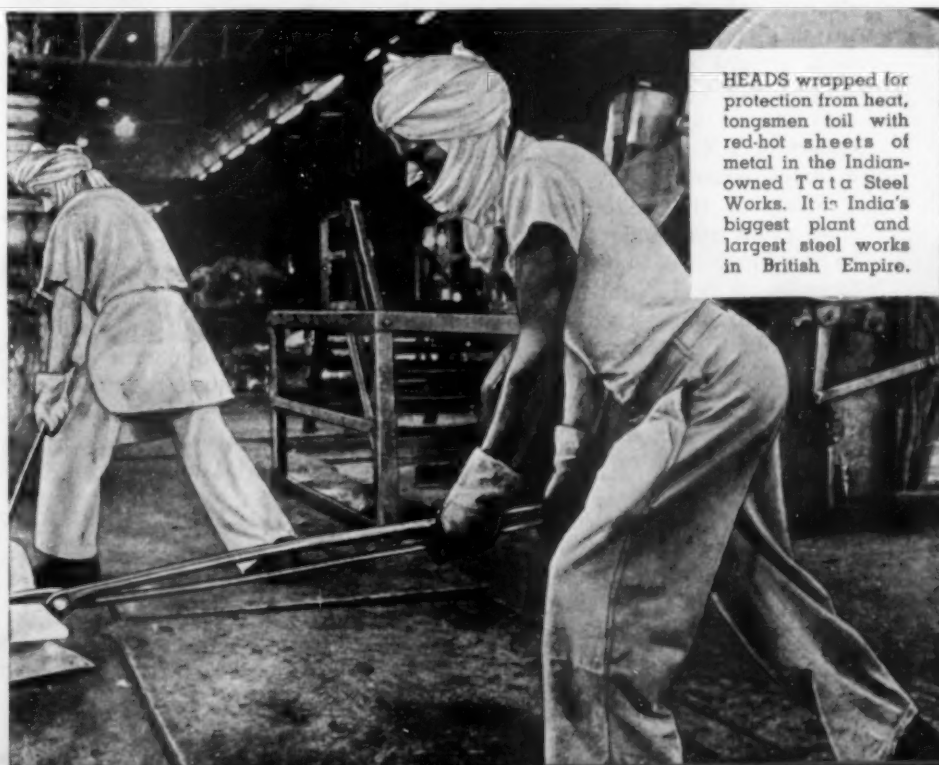
A CEYLON mother proudly shows her baby. India's infant mortality is staggering—160 per 1,000, as against 46 in the U.S.A.—but so is the birth rate. Population is rising 5 million a year.



Photos: top to bottom Fritz Heni, Acme, Three Lion



NINE out of ten Indians live in rural sections or in sleepy little villages like this one where life is still quite primitive. India has more than 41,000 miles of railways, making hers the fourth-largest rail network in the world, yet most of her produce is still being hauled by bullock carts.



HEADS wrapped for protection from heat, tongsmen toil with red-hot sheets of metal in the Indian-owned Tata Steel Works. It is India's biggest plant and largest steel works in British Empire.

THIS caparisoned elephant bearing the prime minister of the independent kingdom of Nepal is symbolic of India's fabulous magnificence.

**Yes!**

## —To Safeguard the Public Says Edward L. Bernays

*Public-Relations Counsel, New York, N. Y.*

**A**TTITUDE polls, scientifically taken and intelligently interpreted, serve a useful purpose as tools for leadership in a democracy, but they are misused today by some of the pollsters who make them, and misinterpreted by the public and leaders of the public who are influenced by them.

Pollsters should be licensed by the Government just as are doctors and lawyers. Society then will be enabled to exercise some control over the character and qualifications of pollsters. The public and its leaders should be educated to the true use and function of a poll—that it is a tool, not a master. Statesmen, politicians, and businessmen today try to obey what they think is the voice of the public. Actually, the poll becomes their master. And the poll may not be the voice of the public at all.

The poll, potentially so valuable and potentially so dangerous, should not be allowed to function without safeguards, to ensure honesty and accuracy. Today anyone can set up an organization to gather opinions. He need have no skill, no ethics, and no goodwill toward the public. Nevertheless, the results of his survey may have all the destructive power of a Niagara Falls flooding a fertile countryside.

Study of the field also shows that public and leaders alike need to be educated as to use and value of polls. A poll is not necessarily an index to a long-lived opinion of the public. It may represent a May-fly opinion of the public that may die at the end of a day. The inability of some people to make this distinction is one great danger inherent in attitude polls, since it directs people into wrong channels of action. A poll may be true or false. But it is likely to be accepted at face value.

No one will deny the value of

attitude polls in a democracy. Polls have become almost overnight an important factor in appraising public response to most democratic processes. Furthermore, they are here to stay, because they afford a partial insight into what people want. Fortunately, many of our pollsters are efficient and honorable men, who have performed a valuable service in interpreting public attitudes and awakening people in positions of power and authority to the need to heed the public's voice.

About 30 years ago the *Literary Digest* developed the famous straw vote on Presidential elections and national issues. The magazine's pollsters began to build a reputation for accuracy. Their methods were the trial-and-error methods of all pioneers. They tried first to get an index of the public mind by polling their subscribers. Then they decided to include telephone subscribers and automobile owners. On the basis of such surveys, they predicted in 1932 that Franklin D. Roosevelt would be elected. And he was. In 1936 they predicted Alfred M. Landon would be elected. He was not. The public faith in polls was badly shaken. The *Digest*, of course, had not made a scientific sampling of the public. Its sample was a distorted one.

Election forecasts are usually accurate today despite the *Literary Digest* prophecy. For the most part, people's voting habits are well determined in advance. Only a small proportion of the public is influenced by the campaign arguments. But the fact that election forecasts are right should not be taken as an indication that other forecasts need be equally accurate. People's opinions change from day to day on many questions which are not part of their basic habit and thought patterns.

In addition to the dangers to society from misuse and misinterpretation of polls, here are additional deficiencies which point up the need for reform:

1. Attitude polls may represent only what an individual wants to tell an inquirer or what he thinks the inquirer wants to hear.

2. "Interviewer bias"—the way a question is asked, or the personality of the interviewer—affects the validity of an attitude poll.

3. The answer that is given frequently depends upon the moods of the inquirer as well as the respondent. Emotions of the moment have a great effect on spontaneous and offhand answers.

Two other aspects of attitude polls are particularly significant. For one, the public is definitely influenced by polls whether they are accurate or inaccurate. The

# *Licenses the* **POLL**

Thebe

band-wagon principle operates in very subtle but powerful ways. A man or organization may over-emphasize results of a poll because he believes he is working with the public. Thus he may actually set in motion forces that change public opinion to conform to what he thinks public opinion should be.

The second aspect is the dependence of leaders on polls. Politicians who act on the verdict of the polls tend to enforce the rule of the majority. Minority opinions, no matter how valid, are drowned out in the mass-opinion process. A civic leader's recent comment to me illustrates this point: "I have concluded that some people may be discouraged from exercising their personal responsibility to an issue, either because they think there is enough support without theirs, or because there is so little that theirs would do no good."



Experts believe regulation by Government would be salutary.

In a recent issue of *Opinion News*, published by the National Opinion Research Center of the University of Denver, the results of a "poll on polls" were published. This poll questioned social scientists, journalists, legislators, businessmen, and others on various phases of the new field of public-opinion measurement.

Seventy-nine percent of the experts polled believed "measurements of public opinion may influence public opinion," as opposed to 9 percent who took the opposite view.

Fifty-six percent of the experts polled were "in favor of periodic supervision of the work of the institutes of public opinion through governmental or scientific institutions."

Said one man, "Polls are much

What can be done to prevent some of the misuse, the distortions, and the misinterpretations of polls? Here are two recommendations. I believe they deserve discussion and action.

1. The people, as represented by their state or national Government, must ensure themselves against malpractice of any profession affecting the public interest. This is done in the case of doctors, lawyers, accountants, and architects by setting up standards of character and educational qualifications before an individual is permitted to practice.

Licenses should be required for the practice of polling. Every sound practitioner undoubtedly would welcome such a step.

Self-regulation has been practiced by many professions, and can be set up in the polling profession. The suggestion has been made that this might be done by a nongovernmental body taking over supervision of pollsters. This is possible, but it is doubtful

whether a private organization would have the authority in the public mind that Government would, to eliminate phony, stacked, venal, dishonest, and inaccurate polls.

2. Educational activities, aimed at public and leaders alike, must be undertaken to stress the significance of polls in our society. Fact and points of view about polls should be widely disseminated so that polls can be appraised correctly and dangers to society prevented. Releases about polls should discuss "weighting," if any, and should give the facts and figures of regional or sectional divisions in order to provide a better understanding of the many constituent groups that enter into majority action.

Polls then will fill a sound democratic purpose of helping to make decisions reflect and represent the accommodation of many different beliefs, rather than a majority opinion overwhelming all other points of view.

# the TAKERS?

## The Debate-of-the-Month

too serious a business to be left free from all control. Since we have found it necessary for the protection of the public to compel full disclosure by those who sell new securities or food and medicines of all facts which may influence the choice of the buyers, I do not see why those who are in the business of taking polls should not be compelled to make equally detailed disclosures."

Another said, "The vogue for opinion polls and the uncritical acceptance of their results by many people constitute a definite danger to democratic government. There is a general belief that there is great need for education." A representative comment from one of my correspondents: "Pollsters, publicity people, and leaders of public thought need to learn the way to interpret polls with concern for their obligation to be objective, intelligent, and fair."



## —It Would End Freedom of Press Says Claude Robinson

President, Opinion Research Corporation, Princeton, N. J.

**F**REEDOM of the press and freedom of speech are two of the most cherished values in a democracy. Totalitarians who would destroy democracy always attack these democratic rights first.

The proposal for licensing opinion polls, whether its proponents know it or not, is totalitarian, for it would whittle away the freedoms of speech and the press. An opinion poll is a reportorial device; its function is to talk with representative citizens and report their views.

Say a newspaper decides to run a story on the people's views on bonding the community for the erection of a new school. It can go about gathering the story in one of two ways. It can send out a reporter in the traditional manner, have him interview people, and write the story. Or the paper can get up a questionnaire, select representative citizens carefully, ask every citizen exactly the same

questions, and systematically record the replies. The latter system will probably produce a less colorful story, but a more accurate one.

Now, if the sampling system of reporting is to be licensed, why not license the individual-reporter system? Why not license all newspapermen and magazine writers, make them conform to standards laid down by governmental authorities, have a governmental board revoke their licenses if the board rules that the reporters have not reported the answers the board wants?

Ridiculous, you say? Well, that is exactly what the proposal for licensing polls amounts to. When opinion reporters who use the cross-section method of reporting are licensed, it will be only a short while until licenses will be required of reporters who use other methods.

Licensing is a form of regula-



tion. It starts out, always with holy ends, but presently becomes a device to run some people out of business and keep those with vested interests in. A licensing board of "Liberals" would surely feel that "Conservative" applicants were not up to standard, and vice versa. Or the situation could even become "venal," as the commentators say, with licenses doled out or withheld according to money or favor laid on the line.

Democracy has a much better way of handling these matters. There is the law of libel, and also there is competition. If one reporter consistently fails to tell the truth, another reporter can expose him. The public itself is free to choose which to trust.

**T**HE present standards of opinion reporting must of necessity be higher even than newspaper and magazine standards generally. No opinion reporter in his right senses is tempted to be dishonest. There are two reasons for this.

First, the public mind is an open book which anyone can read if he has the necessary skill and is willing to spend the effort required to sample public opinion. If a reporter is dishonest, it won't be long until he is exposed by reputable practitioners.

Secondly, opinion reporters require clients in order to live. Clients retain reporters in order to learn the facts. If a reporter says to his client, "People want the medium-sized package," and later people refuse to buy the medium-sized package, the reporter will shortly be looking for new clients.

These strong automatic controls are already at work to keep opinion reporting at a high level of honesty and efficiency.

Proponents of licensing usually argue that polls wield primary influence in swaying public opinion. This position is not sound theoretically, nor has it been demonstrated scientifically. To argue that history pivots on the results of a poll is, to put it mildly, naïve.

A more realistic view is that history is a manifestation of social, economic, religious, racial, and other pressures. Polls report the public's opinion about these basic pressures, but the net

causative effect of the poll report itself must theoretically be small.

Legislators, it is argued, are unduly influenced by polls. No one, however, is brave enough to follow this logic to its end—namely, that legislators *should not* be influenced by what the folks back home think.

If in a representative democracy legislators ought to be influenced by public opinion, then the only question is how should they get their information about what the people think? Through pressure groups? Through lobbyists? Through organized letter-writing campaigns? Through leaders who presume to speak (but frequently misrepresent) the voice of the people?

Or is it all right for them to get information through scientific polls?

A good case can be made for legislators deciding issues on principle rather than on public opinion, but can anyone seriously argue that a legislator should be shielded from knowing what is in the minds of his constituents?

Dr. George Gallup, who has studied the question of poll influence more intently than anyone in the United States, has this to say: "The band-wagon theory is one of the oldest delusions in politics." Gallup then cites case after case to show that the public has not behaved as the band-wagon theorists require.

Those of scientific mind will recognize the force of Gallup's argument as he relates this experiment:

"In 1939 the American Institute sampled Democratic and Republican preferences for the Presidential nomination in the 1940 election. Everyone interviewed was questioned regarding his knowledge of what candidates the polls were showing ahead. Those who knew were separated from those who did not have this information. The preferences of these two groups were then compared. When votes of the persons who had not followed the polls were compared with the votes of those who did know, the candidates emerged in exactly the same relative position."<sup>\*</sup>

The rigorousness of the thinking of proponents of licensing on

the question of the influence of polls is well demonstrated in Edward L. Bernays' article, *Attitude Polls—Servants or Masters?*, in the Fall, 1945, issue of the *Public Opinion Quarterly*. Bernays says:

"In the recent Jeffries-Frankenstein election, the undue influence of polls was dramatically brought before the public. The Opinion Research Corporation had been hired by a private party under contract to make an attitude poll of the chances of election of the two candidates. The *Detroit Free Press* got hold of the poll and published it. It showed an overwhelming percentage of Negroes in Detroit were in favor of Frankenstein. Frankenstein charged that the poll adversely affected his election because of this showing."

In radio comedy this is known as a "switch." Polls, says Bernays, have "undue influence" because "Frankenstein charged that the poll adversely affected his election." Actually the field data show Frankenstein's charge had no basis in fact. He was beaten because people in Detroit voted against entrusting the City Hall to the CIO (Congress of Industrial Organizations).

**A**S A pioneer in opinion research, I have always worked for and have endeavored to practice the highest standards of opinion reporting. I deplore anything less than reportorial competence and honesty in this field. But the fact is that standards in the profession are already high, and Government meddling is not likely to improve them. Moreover, competition gives every promise of keeping standards high.

Readers of this magazine undoubtedly believe that it's time to stop running to the Government for everything. Government is bureaucratic in method; Government is political; Government is not as competent as are individuals to organize most activities, particularly those where freedom of the press and freedom of speech are involved.

It's time we wake up to the fact that the free market is one of democracy's greatest institutions and that a free market in ideas and the reporting of ideas is the cornerstone of liberty.

<sup>\*</sup> *A Guide to Public Opinion Polls*, p. 84.

# Arthur Sapp—A Tribute

*Another of Rotary's leaders is gone,  
but memories of his service live on.*

**By Harry H. Rogers**

*President of Rotary International, 1926-27;  
Rotary Club of San Antonio, Texas*

**H**OW FULL and fruitful a man's life can be if he stirs himself to make it so! That is the thought that comes to me over and over as I call up my many memories of my dear friend Arthur H. Sapp, the man who in 1927 stepped up to the Presidency of Rotary International as I stepped down. Past President "Arthur" died on August 9, 1946—an event that shocked and saddened the entire Rotary world. We were ill prepared for such news; we knew only that he had not been well.

Away back in 1924, a 43-year-old lawyer in Huntington, Indiana, closed his desk, packed his bags with some facts, figures, and clothes, and climbed on a train. He had just become Chairman of Rotary's Vocational Service Committee (which we then called "Business Methods") and was going to do something about it. He was going to talk to every trade-association convention that would listen on the crying need for better business ethics—and he did! "Put your standards down in black and white for all to see. . . . Adopt a code of ethics!" was his plea to business and professional groups throughout the United States and in Canada and Mexico, too . . . and you may well find that it was a man named Arthur H. Sapp—for he, of course, was the traveller—who stirred your craft to frame that code of ethics on your office wall.

It was during this crusade that Arthur Sapp came down to the old 13th (all Texas) District, of which I was then Governor, to represent Rotary International at our annual Conference, and it was here that I first got to know him well. I'd known that he was Governor of his District the year before, but now I learned the more

intimate things, such as that he was born in the little city of Ravenna, Ohio, but grew up on a near-by farm; that by peddling books, trimming trees, managing boarding houses, and teaching Latin he'd put himself through college, earning an A.B. degree at Ohio Wesleyan and his professional degree at Indiana Law School; that in 1912 he'd hung out his shingle in Huntington, which he'd first seen as a boy book peddler; and that he and his wife, Clara, and their little daughter, Helen Louise, were very happy. He'd been prosecuting attorney three times and was busy in bar-association work, school work, Methodist church work, YMCA work, Red Cross work, Rotary work, and all the rest—and relished it.

What came after that year, 1924-25, in the life of Arthur Sapp is well known to most readers. The following year he and I served together on Rotary's international Board, he as First Vice-President; then during my year as President, which followed, he was Chairman of one of the principal Committees. But it was at Ostend, Belgium, in June of 1927, that Rotarians of the world accorded him their highest honor.

Arthur Sapp had already contributed to Rotary's greatness in many ways. He had proved a worthy successor to Ray Havens and Guy Gundaker in furthering Vocational Service. His work in Rotary extension had been outstanding, his address at the first



ARTHUR H. SAPP, ROTARY'S PRESIDENT IN 1927-28.

Denver Convention on "How Rapidly Shall Rotary Be Extended?" having been one that will long be remembered. Then, during his year as President, he carried his mission a long step further. It was during his term, incidentally, that the first Rotary Club in Germany was chartered, at Hamburg. Wherever he went, whether among the kings and premiers of Europe or the farmers of his own Midwest, he was at ease, and revelled in the joys of fellowship. As a public speaker, Arthur Sapp had few equals. At the council table his judgment was excellent. Just last Spring at a Rotary Conference in St. Louis, he told me his year as President had been his greatest and his thanks were due all Rotarians who had given him this opportunity.

Arthur Sapp was the kind of Rotarian I'd like to be. We shall miss his firm handclasp, happy smile, and spirit of optimism, but his life here enriched all who were fortunate enough to come in contact with it, and his wholesome influence will continue to be felt throughout the years.



"AS HE GOES about making new 'contacts,' he lays upon himself the responsibility of stretching his good manners that much further."

**T**HE only man on earth who need not mind his manners is the hermit in his hut in the hills. He can speak with his mouth full of food, eruct without apology, and violate all the other canons of good taste—and offend no one save himself.

Not so the rest of us. We who have chosen to live in the company of other people must, as a part of the price we pay for the privilege, consider the feelings of those around us and generally conform to their conventions.

When we are the victims of our neighbors' bad manners, we feel like writing the hermit: "Any strictly isolated properties available in your neck of the woods?"

Seriously, this task of harmonizing our relations with those around us grows continuously harder. As invention and world organization and population pressures crowd us ever closer together, our need of tact and courtesy and kindness increases . . . and I can think of none among us to whom these attributes are more indispensable than the modern clubman. He is the antithesis of the hermit. On the scale of human

gregariousness these two are at the opposite ends. Where the old recluse flees society, our "joiner" deliberately seeks it out; he cannot get enough of it. And as he happily goes about making new "contacts," as he calls them, he lays upon himself the responsibility of stretching his good manners that much further.

But enough of theory. Let us look at two clubmen. Two *service* clubmen, let's say. And let me parenthesize right here the statement that (1) any resemblance between them and actual service clubmen living or dead is purely intentional, (2) I was asked to write this article, (3) the editor did not know what he was getting into, (4) neither did I; I am full of trepidation, but, having just whipped through Emily Post's

the club treasurer, and if there's a faint smile on his face, it is because he's thinking of his records which show this great tycoon six months back on his dues. We could go on and on about Howe Brashley Grating . . . to tell how he is the very epitome of charm when there are ladies present and the first to tell off-color stories when they are not. And we can safely surmise that if he is by any standards a success, it is, as Thackeray put it, because he "licks the boots of those above him and kicks the faces of those below him on the social ladder." The one element that saves the picture is that he is in no wise typical of the club's membership.

Which brings me to Mr. Noble Mannerley, whom I wish to present next, and who is typical, or

## MANNERS IN A

*No group of mortals needs better ones—manners, that is—than your club, avers this brave lady.*

*Etiquette* and having again lunched with a service club, I plunge on.

May I present first, Mr. Howe Brashley Grating? "Howie" is the kind who rushes in 25 minutes late—bringing three important guests about whose coming he has failed to notify the secretary. "You're sorry! Ha!" he bellows at the waiter who has come up to explain that the veal cutlets are all gone, but that the chef has some nice cold cuts. The menu committee will certainly hear about this! Three guests and all!

Throughout the meal Grating holds the eight men at his table spellbound with his dramatic account of how he cleared \$50,000 on the Johnson deal, what he said to Governor Joe up at the Statehouse, how he's dickering for a convertible coupé "for the wife." Actually his companions are not spellbound at all—they are merely fascinated that any one man could be so self-centered. If they seem bored stiff, it is because they are bored stiff.

One of them, it so happens, is

at least more nearly so. He may be a corner-store merchant without a dime to his name or a meat packer with plants and homes strewn over 1,000 miles. Which he is, we neither know nor care. What we do know is that he meets everyone with sincere good humor, that he possesses a fine sensitivity to the natures and preferences and needs of other people.

A Boy Scout would sooner trip old ladies on the street than Noble Mannerley would bark at a waiter or deliver a monologue on his business and social conquests. Mindful of the many demands upon him, he may not pump your hand in glee when you appoint him to a committee—but when you call the meetings, he'll be there with his time, interest, and funds. A man of his word, a man with high self-control, a man free of all snobbery, and, withal, a man of great humanness, Noble Mannerley is—yes, a gentleman.

There you have the extremes in clubmen—and may the tribe of the latter ever increase! Now let us look at their club. It meets



weekly at noon luncheons to further business and professional acquaintance, to hear a speech, and to plan a program of civic activities. What constitutes good manners at its weekly luncheons? Punctuality is paramount, I should say, and so is the matter of making visitors feel at home. A well-regulated club will have a welcoming committee which guides the outsider through registration to his table—but a phalanx of friendly faces along the way will make the trip the more memorable. If it's ladies' day, gentlemen naturally rise as ladies are seated at their table . . . but any day young members can well afford to jump up when venerable members are being seated beside them—a mark of respect that costs little effort and goes a long

helps you eat it. I should think that the exactions a loving wife places upon her husband when they are entertaining in their own home would serve well as a model for table etiquette in a club luncheon. I know no reason why it should fall below that standard. Whether it does or not I leave to you.

May I offer this one suggestion? It is that you look after the visitor. He may want the salt and pepper or another cup of coffee—but the roar of conversation or the preoccupation of his table mates in their own eating may have robbed him of his nerve to ask.

" . . . And so, gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to introduce Dr. Blackstone Tort, one of the great legal minds of our century." Up there at the head table the

Did anyone welcome him to the city? Did some good angel in tweeds shake his hand and say, "Dr. Tort, we thought you might like to have an hour or two to yourself before your address this noon . . . and so here is a hotel room for you. Make yourself at home. If this afternoon you care to take a little tour of our city, that will be arranged. Hale Goodheart will call for you at 11:30 to escort you to the meeting place."

And now that Dr. Tort is getting to his feet, are you applauding? It really is to your own interest to do so. Every speaker does better when a lively burst of handclapping greets him. And when he has finished, will you give him another burst—or will you already be back at your desk? Whether or not you agreed with him or were thrilled by him, you can safely and sincerely applaud every speaker who stands before your club. If nothing else, you are expressing appreciation for his effort.

# A MAN'S WORLD

By Judith Parker

way toward pleasing old hearts.

It is a hot day in Autumn; you forecast that it will be at least 90 degrees Fahrenheit in your club's dining room. Shall you remove your suit coat or must you wear it? Mrs. Post might not agree, but, for whatever it's worth to you, I say: "Shed it!" Any social stricture—and this is I speaking—that produces physical torture deserves to be ignored. Your club officers would do the timid member a courtesy by announcing a coats-optional policy. As in all things, circumstances must dictate, however. In clubs in Latin America, I am told, no gentleman would think of dining in his shirt-sleeves; he would not, to borrow a phrase, be caught dead without a coat.

I have you at your table now—but I shall not offend your intelligence by delivering a lecture on table manners. *Avoid ugliness*—that is your main concern. And that's one thing Emily Post *does* say. When in doubt, do the least conspicuous thing. Cut your salad with your knife? Certainly, if it



"IT IS a hot day in Autumn. Shall you remove your coat? 'Shed it!' Any social stricture that produces physical torture deserves to be ignored."

chairman of the day is introducing the guest speaker. As his listeners push back their chairs and light their cigars, every last man hopes Dr. Tort will have something to say—but who in the crowd is giving thought to Dr. Tort's pleasure?

He is giving his time. Was he, then, provided comfortable transportation from his home town?

I have beside me the clipping of a column Malcolm W. Bingay once did for the Detroit (Michigan) *Free Press*, of which he is editorial director. In it he reported that he and his fellow townsman and Rotarian, the poet Eddie Guest, were thinking of founding an Association for the Protection of After-Dinner Speak-

ers. One of many experiences that prompted the idea, Mr. Bin-gay notes, was the time he was introduced by the toastmaster with these words:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I have a terrible disappointment for you tonight. We had hoped—as you know—to have Postmaster Roscoe Huston with us this evening, but he is ill. There was nothing we could do about it. So we have asked Mr. Malcolm W. Fingby, a Detroit newspaperman, to take Mr. Huston's place. I present Mr. Fingby."

Our speaker, Dr. Blackstone Tort, fared somewhat better than that; the chairman *did* at least state his name correctly. But to Dr. Tort, who is at heart a modest man, the introduction proved embarrassing in the extreme. By no stretch of the imagination could he be called one of the "great legal minds of our century," he feels, and it wasn't a Ph.D. but an honorary LL.D. that he received from Saxifrage "U." But does he in his opening remarks deny all the flattering things the chairman said of him? He does not. He merely expresses his thanks and speeds on into his speech. Why make a monkey of the poor chairman, who probably spent half the night toiling over this introduction?

Then in 30 minutes it is all over and Dr. Tort remembers that someone offered to show him the "local points of interest." It now

seems a splendid idea, and up steps Forde Packard to say the honor of serving as his chauffeur is all his, and he adds: "If you are to be in the city this evening and have no other plans, Mrs. Packard and I would enjoy having you as our guest at a buffet supper. We have also invited a number of the men and their ladies." Forde Packard cannot possibly know the lonely hours to be poorly filled by a mediocre movie which he has spared Dr. Blackstone Tort with that attractive invitation.

What you clubmen wish to do about those long handshakes which last through an entire conversation or those wrestling holds you sometimes place on each other's necks is strictly up to you. Perhaps these are natural manifestations of a man-to-man friendliness which I, as a woman, cannot comprehend. For my part, I should consider a good handshake sufficient. On this point I can be more positive: keep your hands off the ladies! No man of good breeding ever so much as lays a fingertip on a lady. (See page 588 in Mrs. Post's latest, if you want higher authority.) Nor does he shake hands with her unless she first offers her hand.

To add a few more random suggestions on club manners: Get the man's name when you are introduced to him. Ask that it be repeated, if you wish; this will please him and help you. And *re-*

*member* his name. Nothing else so quickens new acquaintance.\* . . . Watch that smoke! Your non-smoking neighbor may have a wholly undeveloped sense of appreciation for the fragrances of the burning leaf. Take your coughing spells outdoors, and save your stories for after the speech. . . . If you must figure or doodle during the meeting, bring pad and pencil—and spare the tablecloth.

And think of those special guests your president seats at his table: As he introduces them, do you give each a round of hearty applause? Most certainly you should for two very good reasons: You spare the guest embarrassment; you confirm your faith in the judgment of your officers who invited him. . . . Did anyone think to ask whether or not the speaker of the day brought his wife to the city? Is the poor woman mincing a cold toasted-cheese sandwich in some hotel coffee shop while her husband binds a spell over all these men? What a pity—when this very noon the president's wife is giving a luncheon and would have loved entertaining her also. . . . And, by the way, carry through on those notes of appreciation you're so often inspired to write—to speakers who pleased you, club officers who are winding up successful terms, fellow members who have won honor on their professional or civic achievements, the cook who turns out that deep-dish apple pie.

But any man who knows and lives the Golden Rule has no great need of reading about good manners. He already possesses them . . . for good manners inevitably result when one treats others as he himself would have others treat him. Yet how important are these little things—these courtesies to visitors and speakers and fellow members about which I have been writing! In a service club they are the hallmarks of a well-run organization—the things one remembers long after the great speeches and gala entertainments have faded from memory.

Above all, let no man apologize for his polish, for, as Alexander Pope put it, you often find "the mildest manners with the bravest mind."

\* See *Remember That Name!*, by Bruno Furst, THE ROTARIAN, August, 1946.



"DOES HE deny all the flattering things the chairman said of him? He does not!"

# Our Institutes: Now Ten Years Old

*Annual crowds of a million attest the success of Rotary's grass-roots forums.*

**By Louis C. Cramton**

*Chairman, Rotary International Committee on Institutes of International Understanding; Member, Rotary Club of Lapeer, Mich.*

**T**EN YEARS AGO this month Rotary Institutes of International Understanding were born, conceived in the Fourth Object, and dedicated to the proposition that world welfare begins with enlightened public opinion at home.



Will Manier

Today, when fear, suspicion, and selfishness threaten to undermine the foundations of the new peace we are trying to build, encouraging and fostering international understanding are more vital than ever. For as Maurice Duperrey, a Past President of Rotary International, once said, "Where all the nations aspire to carry on peaceably, conflicts arise often through ignorance, and can be dispelled by a better understanding of the opposing points of view."

It is fitting and proper, therefore, that on this tenth birthday of Rotary Institutes we cast a clinical eye on our offspring and see what kind of a child it is we have sired. Like most youngsters, the Institutes have had their ups and downs. Sometimes, as in a certain Pennsylvania town last year where a bingo party outdrew the Institute 450 to 150, it seemed that the people weren't interested in understanding. But then there would be towns like Sarnia, Ontario, where every one of the 1,200 seats was filled and where programs identical with those of Michigan Clubs demonstrate real international coöperation.

Yes, and sometimes the understanding seemed a bit shallow, as when a man lecturing on "The Constructive Use of Air Transport" found that the most popular question was "I'm troubled with

air sickness. Is there a remedy?"

But on the whole the Institutes have had resounding success. That's the only conclusion you can reach from the testimony of a representative cross section of those who have known and lived with them. For example, it is the considered appraisal of one Rotarian—Past District Governor Frank S. Roberts, of Breckenridge, Texas—that the Institutes are "one of the outstanding events in our Rotary history."

But a Rotarian might be prejudiced. What of the common man in the audience, Mr. John Q. Citizen, non-Rotarian? What does he think? Well, in Galva, Illinois, one night Mr. John Q. Citizen, non-Rotarian, rose and spoke what he thinks. "Mr. Chairman," he said, "I move we give a vote of thanks to the Rotary Club for bringing this great opportunity to us and express the hope they may do it again." There was a chorus of "seconds."

And what of educators? How do they feel? Three teachers from the Junius Jordan High School of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, feel that Institute speakers "have stimulated our students to a greater, broader, and more comprehensive outlook on world problems."

And, finally, the speakers themselves. How do they react? After watching the Institutes develop for several years, one wrote: "I think this Institute movement . . . is the most promising project of its kind. . . . Its possibilities are so great as to encourage me to say that it cannot fail to play a major part in the winning of the race

\* See *A Beam of Light for This Dark Day*, by Peter Molyneux, *THE ROTARIAN*, November, 1937. Other articles airing speakers' views of Institutes which have appeared in *THE ROTARIAN* are: *To Make an Orderly World*, by Allen D. Albert, May, 1940; *A Foot for Institutes!*, by Manoah Leide-Tedesco, October, 1941; and *I Discover America*, by Archibald Gilchrist, September, 1943.



Photo: Gabriel Moulin



now on between education and catastrophe."

That's the human measure of Institute success. On the statistical side figures tell a story no less astounding. In the first decade, 965 Clubs have sponsored Institutes.\* During the 1945-46 season 318 towns sponsored Institutes, and of these 202 had held them in previous years. In as much as each Institute consists of eight public meetings, four high-school or college assemblies and four evening forums, this means that altogether more than 2,500 public meetings were held last year, with attendance an estimated one million.

On this solid foundation Rotary Institutes of International Understanding begin their second decade. About 350 are anticipated this season. As always, the theme of the four talks, "Is Coöperation

plus tax. Most of the Clubs plan only to defray actual costs, but some wind up with a surplus. In one District four out of five of the sponsoring Clubs netted a profit, and last year the Rotary Club of Frankfort, Indiana, used its Institute profit to buy a heifer which was sent to Europe to help restock depleted herds and to relieve critical food shortages.

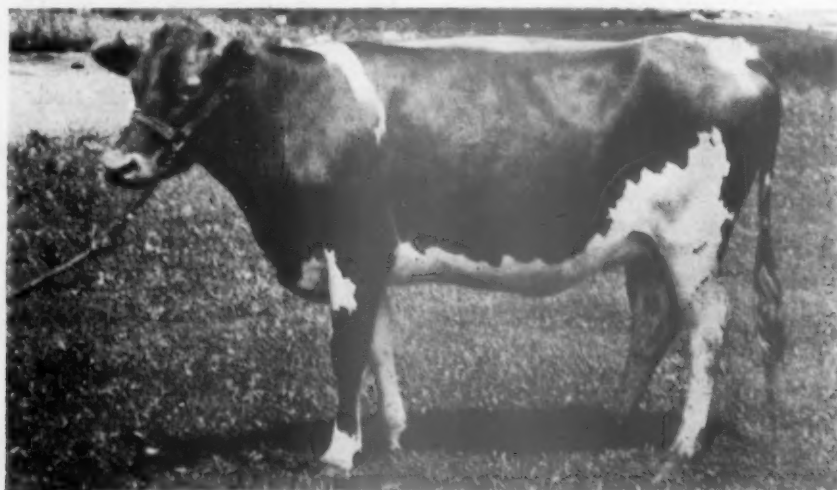
Like every Rotary activity that has become general, the Institutes of International Understanding started with a demonstration of their worthiness by a single Club. In the early 1930s a group of Nashville, Tennessee, Rotarians, among them Will R. Manier, Jr., who later became President of Rotary International, were looking around for some way in which an inland Rotary Club could "encourage and foster international understanding, goodwill, and peace."

pus all sessions were held from July 1 to 11, 1934.†

The year following, says Past President Manier, "the Nashville Rotary Club could not avoid again sponsoring the Institute because more than 50 representative citizens appeared before the Board of Directors and demanded that the Institute be repeated." Every year since then Nashville has conducted an Institute.

In 1935 Little Rock, Arkansas, became the second Club to sponsor an Institute.‡ Then in March, 1936, the Rotary Club of Dallas, Texas, coöperated with Southern Methodist University in sponsoring another one. In October of that year, endowed with \$5,000 from the Rotary Foundation, the official Rotary International Institutes were born, and during the 1936-37 season the first 13 experimental Institutes, including Dallas, were sponsored.

Public forums and town meetings are as old as Greek democracy, but most of them operate only for those people already interested in the subject. *Rotary Institutes go to the grass-roots level, to the great mass of the people who have little or no other opportunity to hear distinguished speakers discuss problems of international scope.*



THOUGH nonprofit enterprises, Institutes sometimes show a surplus. Frankfort, Ind., Rotarians "came out" with enough to buy this Guernsey heifer for shipment to hungry Europe. . . . (Right) A group of Michigan high-school students cornering a Rotary Institute speaker.



Possible?" has an international implication.

Many methods are used to finance the Institutes, but more than half the Clubs support them by selling season tickets for \$1

\* See in THE ROTARIAN, *Planting Peace in Our Back Yards*, by Herbert W. Hines, October, 1938; *I Cover a Rotary Institute*, by The Scratchpad Man, January, 1941; *Glasgow, Kentucky, Has an Institute*, pictorial, October, 1942; and *Main Street Looks Outward*, by The Scratchpad Man, February, 1944.

† See *Nashville Will Talk It Over*, by W. C. Teague, THE ROTARIAN, May, 1934.

‡ See *An Experiment in Good Citizenship*, by Sidney M. Brooks, THE ROTARIAN, August, 1936.

They hit on the idea of bringing prominent economists, authors, educators, scientists, and men in Government service, many of them from overseas, to a concentrated series of roundtables in Nashville, where they discussed questions of international significance. They secured the coöperation of Vanderbilt University, on whose cam-

More and more, the school half is proving the most gratifying phase of the Institute program. Of this effort the Rotary Club of Atlantic, Iowa, said: "If there had been no evening meetings at all, the Institute and what it did for the high school would have been worth all the expense and labor."

Most [Continued on page 57]



*They exist only on paper, but the 160 flourishing firms this story is about give Swiss youth practical training in the ways of trade.*

**P**RACTICE makes perfect; our Swiss young people know this because they know that to succeed in any sport they have to train their bodies, steel their muscles, and fight to win.

But how shall minds be trained?

Twenty years ago I started an experiment with young people in the Swiss Mercantile Society, our trade union of office employees. I gathered several lively boys and girls who were employed in offices and shops and suggested that we make a game of business. We would organize groups of six to eight into little companies and in the same spirit that athletes contend on the training field we would *play* business.

The young people were enthusiastic; the old ones ridiculed the idea. "Let our young friends attend school and do their homework as prescribed by the mas-

### By Adolf Galliker

*General Secretary of the Swiss Mercantile Society, Editor of Its Newspaper*

ters," said the skeptics, and the moralists added: "It would not do for an office boy to play at being the clerk, the accountant, or even the manager of such a pretended firm before he is fit for the real thing."

But that was just what we wanted them to do. We started with business correspondence. Our first "firms" merely exchanged letters. But we did not stop there. When in the second year 40 such make-believe firms had already been established, they no longer merely wrote to each other. They started keeping accounts, making up price lists, organizing buying and selling, and boosting business by mail.

Then these firms became really alive. Why? Because they gave each person a chance to show

what he could do. Everywhere our young people took up the idea. As soon as a sufficient number were got together, they decided on the line of business—coal or wheat or chemicals or shoes—then discussed the form: limited company, partnership, co-operative society, or whatever took their fancy and was most appropriate.

This meant that at the first session already they had to look into company law to find out the how and why of the various forms in which people could trade. Then they dealt with the applications for jobs in the new "firm" which had to be handed in *in writing*: were they properly drawn up?; did the candidates know how to show off what they could do so that they might be successful if later on they came to the real thing?

When the company was formed

and the staff hired, each one took his position: the bookkeeper kept his accounts, the typist ran off her letters, the buyers and salesmen began figuring how much they could pay and how much they should get, the advertising people worked out their ads.

The senior boy was called general manager or whatever high-sounding name he fancied; he bossed the show. Next a whole office outfit was ordered—in fiction—and paid for in the same way. Manufacturing was started, loans were obtained from fictive banks and mortgages arranged for. By this time orders started coming in from other make-believe firms, and were executed immediately or put in the manufacturing process.

But even this pretended business was not always easy going. Sometimes the "buyer" would kick, saying the goods were not up to sample; sometimes he failed to pay. The "boss" then had to see what he could do about it; if the firms failed to come to an agreement, the case was taken to an equally fictitious court and the whole thing threshed out according to the Swiss Commercial Code.

The boss, of course, would soon be thrown out if he pretended to run the show by himself. Everyone wants to learn and so the business is everyone's concern. This means that the incoming mail is read by all, commented upon by whoever feels inclined to do so,

and action is taken by what seems the soundest advice, whether it comes from the office boy or from the would-be legal expert.

Each firm has its own name which indicates its trade. Messrs. Foolscap & Quart are, of course, in the paper line; the Office Progress Company deals in typewriters, adding machines, etc.; Mr. Antonio Tuttifrutti is a prosperous fruit importer; the Tic-Tac Company makes watches; John Smart is a chartered accountant; the Big Profit Company is an investment firm; Swift, Sure & Company are forwarding agents.

There are, of course, also all the Government and other offices which concern business life. Incorporation is duly carried out in accordance with Swiss law; real-estate transfers are recorded in true Government style; trademarks are registered; bonds are placed in safe deposit with the famous Reliable Banking Corporation; the shares are harried up and down the Stock Exchange Board by ferocious bulls and bears; the tax collector sees that he gets his due. Whatever goods are forwarded on the paper, pass, on the paper also, through all the formalities of railway and customs red tape. There is also a bankruptcy court in the background ready to deal with the slippery customer who tries to oil out of his commitments.

All these fictive Government offices, Stock Exchange committees,

railway stations, and custom houses are run by expert adults who place their business experience at the disposal of their younger business colleagues. They are the permanent features in this constantly changing fictitious business world.

Once a week the "let's pretend" firms are open for business. No real money changes hands; however many millions are made and lost in the various transactions, it is only on paper. No real goods are bought and sold and nothing is manufactured or forwarded,

Photo: Photopress



BUSINESS is brisk in this travel bureau today. Though as well as well, bears this difference: it's all "just pretend"—another support

however hot the opponents get over pretended deficiencies in quantity or quality of the deliveries. But *very real* is the work done: on the accounts, the mail, the advertising, the banking and forwarding business, etc. The balance sheets may be fictitious, but there are real assets—experience gained in actual work.

The result is seen in the examinations which close the apprenticeship. The boys and girls of our practice firms know more than what the teacher told them—they practiced what they had been taught and therefore pass the tests with a much higher average of marks. The teachers themselves say that the students who work in these "firms for fun" get much more out of the lessons than the others because they know by practice what the teacher is talking about.

Photo: Reportages Photographiques, C. H. Pilet



THE CHIEF bookkeeper in one of the 160 fictive firms confers with two colleagues on urgent fiscal matters. Some 1,200 youths in 90 Swiss towns are learning business thiswise.



Today this section of the Swiss Mercantile Society has 160 affiliated "firms" and business is brisk. One hundred thousand letters a year pass the local and central control: advertising mail; orders dictated by the buyer and typed, correct in every detail, by the stenographer; statements of account checked by the accountant; checks and drafts in payment; bills of lading and invoices; etc.

Apprenticeship normally lasts three years. Many of the apprentices join upon entering business



Though as well equipped as the best of tourist agencies, it is another suppositious Swiss companies training young people.

life and rise from being the "hey-you" at the start to the position of chief accountant or manager in their third year.

Teamwork is emphasized. Those who play this business game soon learn that it is not the individual who matters, but the firm. Each one gives of his best, not to show off, but to boost the firm. The smallest and youngest boy or girl has an equal chance with all the others; each rises only by his or her own merit and none is left at the bottom who deserves to be at the top—though in practical life this is said to happen sometimes.

But I hear the objection: "Don't these boys and girls make mistakes? Where is the censor who points them out and corrects them? And if there are no errors, just how are they to know what is wrong?"



THE DIRECTOR of this hypothetical firm is "strictly business" this morning as he assigns work to two assistants. He knows that he rises or falls solely on his own merits.

Of course they make mistakes—but nobody learns who does not get a chance to err. We have controls, both local and central, who look over the shoulders of these would-be business men and women, but they are not obtrusive. Everything, from A to Z, must remain the young people's own work: from the founding to the winding up of the company, from the offer to the payment, from the signing of the bill of exchange to payment or prosecution, from the price list to the bill of lading, from the first contact to the lawsuit, from the exchange of courtesies to the statement of accounts, etc.

The expert who sees every week all the work done by "his" firms is therefore not a critic, but a friendly advisor, who helps when his help is wanted, but who never interferes needlessly and never follows a cut-and-dried method. The secret of the success of these make-believe firms is that they carry on business as a sport, and this spirit keeps the "firms" and their staffs alive.

Of course we advertise this undertaking. As efficient businessmen, we keep them constantly before the notice of the general public. We do this in the first place by exhibitions with posters, statistics, graphs; with specimens of correspondence, accounts, and collections of samples. In one word: we display the whole outfit. But more than that: we show the "firms" actually at work. The public as a rule realizes the amount and kind of work done only when they see these boys

and girls actually at their desks and are free to question them.

The real sport begins when competitions are arranged.

Then there is a race—not of legs, but of brains; not of muscles, but of wits. Typewriters clack, accounts are being drawn up—but just as every thing goes well, a cable comes in which throws all the joint out of gear. Then the cool ones who are equal to a sudden strain get a chance to show what they can do. The "firm" which finishes the appointed task within the allotted time and has done it properly is acclaimed the winner.

Our Swiss young people have adopted the "business game" with enthusiasm. Their 160 firms are scattered throughout Switzerland in some 90 cities and towns and employ 1,200 boys and girls. Before the war they had begun lively correspondence with companies established in Amsterdam, in London, and several in France. Now that peace has returned, the movement doubtless will catch on in other countries again. For peace makes commerce possible not only for adults, but for young people doing business for fun.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Anyone desiring further information on the work described in this article should address the author at Schweizerischer Kaufmännischer Verein, Zentralsekretariat, Talacker 34, Zurich, Switzerland.

Similar in purpose to the Swiss Mercantile Society plan, but different in that "companies" actually make and sell goods, is Junior Achievement, Inc. (see THE ROTARIAN for February, 1941, page 20). Its headquarters are at 345 Madison Avenue, New York 17.



Canadian Pacific Ry.

# Canada's School on Wheels

In northern Ontario these railroad-car classes have taught a generation of wilderness children.

By W. J. Banks

Canadian Journalist

**T**HIS is the year that North America's oddest school is 20 years old. To find it, you will have to journey to the bush-land between Sault Ste. Marie and the lower tip of Hudson Bay in northern Ontario. You may not recognize it unless it is pointed out to you, for it is an old-fashioned railroad coach. "Spotted" on a siding, it stays there five or six days until coupled to a train and moved to a new location. It makes its circuit every six weeks throughout the ten-month term of this classroom-on-wheels.

The pupils? They are the children of lumbermen, trappers, and railroadmen who stream in from the surrounding wilderness. Some come by canoe or airplane. If snow is on the ground, they bundle up in furry clothing and arrive by dogsled, often with a week's supply of food. As like as not, they live in a tent alongside the track, even though the mercury sags far below zero. These children want an education.

Take winsome Donna Jean Smith, for example. She is 6 and to get to school she travels a mile for each of her years. Her father, who is logmaster for a large lumber company, packs her in his "pointer" boat and paddles down the Groundhog River for four miles. Then she walks alone along the track for two more miles to the clearing called Kukatush, where she lives with friends while school is in session.

In the Winter, Donna Jean has real fun! She and her father start from home in the pointer, but in the boat with them they take a sled and a team of husky dogs. When open water gives way to ice, they harness the dogs to the sled and pile the boat and Donna Jean in it. And so they go—playing leapfrog with the boat and the sled—until they reach the railroad tracks.

Donna Jean just loves to go to school, and part of the reason is that school provides her with playmates. They are Betty and Nancy Dingee, aged 12 and 14. Probably it hasn't occurred to these sisters that the path they must take to learning is a bit rugged, for they take in their stride what would frighten city children. Eating and sleeping alone in an abandoned trapper's cabin a mile from the nearest neighbor, for example. Betty and Nancy do that during the

intermittent periods they attend school, and don't seem to mind at all.

Then there's an Indian boy. He lives deep in the bush, but he has decided he must have an education. He thinks nothing of packing food for a week in his canoe, then paddling 32 miles to the railroad. Once he found his canoe blocked by ice, so he simply left it there and trudged the rest of the way on snowshoes.

Book-borrowing Abe Lincoln, squinting before the hearth, never wanted "larnin'" harder than two 9- and 12-year-old brothers of this Ontario north-land. Left alone while their father attended his far-flung trap lines, they made their way to Ramsay, one of the school-car stations. Finding an old tent, they pitched it among the evergreens, banked it with snow, thatched it with boughs, and borrowed an old wood stove. Home was 40 miles through the bush, too far to travel back and forth for each visit of the railroad-car school, so they lived in that tent right through the dead of Winter when temperatures skidded to 50 degrees below zero.

What kind of a school do such children find? Very good. When Dr. J. B. MacDougall, of the Ontario Department of Education, conceived the idea of a school-on-wheels for the Province's wilderness children back in 1926, it was difficult to get equipment. Orthodox educators eyed his project askance. But he enlisted support of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific railways. They supplied coaches, remodelled and decorated interiors. The Department of Education added movable equipment. The cars on the rolling-school circuit now have desks, blackboards, maps, globes, radio, typewriter—almost everything an up-to-date city school has.

Does the end justify the means? These youngsters themselves prove it.

Two children of foreign-born parents who had never spoken a word of English wrote a letter to a friend after just 17 days of schooling. And a 9-year-old girl whose parents cannot read or write read a book called *Billy Beaver and Mike Muskrat* from cover to cover after 20 days in school. Then she wrote a "thank you" letter to the school inspector who had sent her the book, and

asked him to send her some more—with some shoes and stockings, if he had any!

"A little education can be a dangerous thing," he chuckled.

Between visits of the school car, children pursue their education with such a singleness of purpose that they often complete the elementary-school course in fewer years than the average city pupil. Many graduates go to high school and university. Others find good jobs with the railroad, lumber camps, or mines—jobs they could not have filled without the schooling.

Even girls and boys who attend only a few sessions may find their whole lives changed. One girl's uneducated father mocks at God, but now she can read thrilling things like the Bethlehem story. And halfbreed brothers whose parents hold twigs in front of them to ward off the "loup garou" and other evil spirits can now read that such superstitions are ineffective.

What of the teachers who staff these railroad-siding schools? Talk to them and they'll tell you they wouldn't exchange their jobs for the principalship of the biggest city school. Two teachers of the original school cars—Fred Sloman and M. McNally—are still at it after 20 years.

**F**OR THEM, and for their colleagues younger in service, the school car is "home." Besides the schoolroom the car contains a well-equipped kitchen, bathroom, bedroom, and living room; hot and cold running water; a radio; hardwood floors; an ice refrigerator; and a coal- and wood-burning stove.

In many cars, wives accompany their husbands. Then it's so homelike only the fireplace seems missing. Mrs. Fleming, for instance, has graciously presided over a school-car home for more than 15 years. She has been an inspiration and an ideal to many pupils and parents. She has solved many troublesome domestic problems and brought happiness to dozens of wilderness homes. The girls of her knitting classes have turned out hundreds of socks and other articles for their own use and for the armed forces.

Another man-and-wife team is the



SCHOOL-CAR pupils come from long distances. Donna Jean Smith trudges down the railroad track for two miles with this load on her way to school.

Fred Slomans. In their school-car home they have raised five children, who themselves have received most of their elementary schooling in the classroom on wheels. And Mrs. Helen McKay has substituted as school-car teacher for her soldier husband for four years. By her work, which the Department rates "exceptionally good," Mrs. McKay has proved that a woman can handle the strenuous schedule and often formidable problems of the wilderness school-car teacher as well as a man.

During the war, school-car pupils contributed fully to Canada's part in the conflict. They bought war savings stamps, raised funds for the Red Cross, and knitted and sewed under such expert tutors as Mrs. McKay and Mrs. Fleming. During a salvage drive, the pupils of one car collected several hundred pounds of scrap rubber, mostly worn-out rubber boots, for there are no automobile tires in their part of the country.

Teacher Sloman's pupils, with little opportunity to earn money, purchased \$1,000 worth of savings stamps. They deposited as little as one cent at a time, until they had enough for a 25-cent stamp.

The Dingee sisters were the hard-work champions. They cut 36 cords of hardwood with a cross-cut saw to earn

money for war savings stamps. That's a blister-raising chore even for an experienced woodsman!

All pupils are enthusiastic members of the Junior Red Cross and many are their ingenious schemes for raising dues and contributions. It's against the rules just to ask Dad for money. It has to be earned. One little chap, the teacher judged, was entitled to payment for pulling his own tooth! Girls as well as boys raise their share by snaring rabbits or hunting other fur-bearing animals.

You might think that these youngsters, tucked away as they are in those vast northland spaces, cut off from the big cities "outside," would dream of visiting a radio studio to hear Frank Sinatra, of seeing a movie of lovely Rita Hayworth, of taking a breathless ride in an amusement park, or of staring up at a fairylad of tall skyscrapers. You'd be wrong.

Many of the children, naturally, never

have seen a movie, but they seem able to get along without them. Even if they've heard "The Voice" croon over the radio, which is extensively used in the North, they appear quite unimpressed. And when they go to the city on the annual trip arranged for them, it's the zoo that excites them most of all. Yes, these boys and girls of the wilderness know their animals, for the wild life of the forest represents a living to many of them, so animals from far-away lands fascinate them. They also gaze in pop-eyed wonder at street-cars, lake steamers, and other transportation mediums. And even though they may be on intimate terms with hydroplanes and motor boats, many have never seen such common contraptions as a faucet. "What makes the water come out?" they want to know.

They learn the answer to this and many other questions in the school car. And since education is harder to get in the northland, these boys and girls appreciate their opportunity far more, perhaps, than city pupils who take their schools pretty much for granted. There was a November classroom session, for example, devoted to a study of Thanksgiving Day, and the pupils were asked to name some of the things for which they were thankful. They named all the usual blessings: health, friends, loved ones, the warm sun, the clean snow, the tall trees, the thick fox pelts. Then the teacher came to Tom, youngest tot of them all. Said he: "I'm thankful for the school car."

Tiny Tom spoke for all of the pupils in that railroad-car schoolhouse.





# Not in The Headlines

Take heart! Courtesy lives on—even on the highways, which is where this month's items originated. We pay \$5 for each story used. Send yours along.—Editors.

## Servicemen's Serviceman

The price I paid for nightly visiting my wife and daughter in Richmond, Virginia, while I was stationed at near-by Camp Peary was rising at 4 A.M. and walking 21 blocks to the bus, there being no other transportation at that hour. One rainy morning as I was bound for the bus a taxi drew up, and the driver offered me a free ride. Noting my bewilderment, he told me the story of Red Top Cab No. 30: The day driver had seen a great deal of service overseas, and his way of expressing his gratitude for coming through unharmed was giving servicemen free lifts. The night driver, with whom I was riding, had adopted the same practice.—CARL ZIMMERMAN, *Winter Garden, Florida*.

## Mechanic at Large

From the second-story window I saw a stranger blowing my automobile horn. "Lady, your gas is leaking," he shouted. "Shall I fix it?" By the time I dressed and came down, this passing pedestrian was deep in the car's entails. He found a broken tube and drove to the garage for a new one. Then the old fittings wouldn't work so he returned for others, after which the tube proved too short, requiring a third trip to the garage for a longer one. Although he had already missed a doctor's appointment and was nearly late for work, he would accept nothing but my thanks.—MRS. CARLA GACH, *Los Angeles, California*.

## Antigo Amigo

When a gasket in my car blew out while I was driving through Elcho, Wisconsin, late one evening during the recent railroad strike, I found myself stranded 124 miles from home. At a service

station the proprietor, "Bud" Handeyside, Sr., told me that the nearest place to get a new gasket was Antigo, 23 miles away. Realizing my predicament, Bud called his mechanic back to duty and had him tear down my motor while he himself drove through heavy rain and fog to Antigo for the part. When I asked for the bill, Bud insisted on only the normal charge, sternly refusing to accept compensation for his time and travel expense to Antigo.—FRED M. SMITH, *De Pere, Wisconsin*.

## Highway Solomon

Driving along a highway one day, my friend, a Rotarian, overtook a broken-down bus. He offered to take five passengers to the end of the line 32 miles away. Naturally, all clamored for places, and the Rotarian's goodwill seemed about to generate illwill until he wisely announced he would take those whose missions were most urgent. He chose two who had doctor's appointments, one who had to make a plane, a fourth who was returning from a sick mother, and a fifth who was rushing home to be with her husband.—GEORGE R. BENNETTE, *Greensboro, North Carolina*.

## A Big Heart in Texas

My wife's telegram from San Antonio, Texas, said my daughter, Stella, was delirious and calling for me. The doctor believed my presence might help. I started out. It was a stormy night, and I crashed my car into a tree, when I missed a curve. Drenched and frantic, I was on the verge of tears when a battered car stopped and a venerable character peered out. "Havin' trouble, stranger?" I told him my plight. "Hop in," he directed. San Antonio was 50 miles beyond his ranch, but he

drove me there. As we rode, I told him how my being with Stella had saved her life before when she was ill. At the hospital I offered to pay him for his kindness. "You know what I'll take for pay? The chance to see you perform another miracle on your girl." I was able to fulfill that strange request, for my presence once again proved reassuring to Stella, and she soon fell asleep and gained strength.—C. CLYDE COOK, *West Los Angeles, California*.

## My Car, Sir

At the restaurant where the local Rotary Club formerly met I learned that the Club was in session ten blocks away. The Rotarian who drove me to town had departed. Wondering how I was going to get to the meeting before it was over, I was approached by a stranger. "I overheard your inquiries," he said. "Here, take the keys to my car. It's parked near the bank. Return it there after your meeting." I found the car easily, and when I returned it an hour later, he smiled and said, "I didn't know you, but I was willing to bet my car on my judgment that you were an honest man."—ODIS J. POLLEY, *Scottsville, Kentucky*.

## Tourist Travail Eased

While I was conducting a motorcade of high-school students to Niagara Falls, one of our cars was involved in an accident near Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. I was distraught at the prospect of finding emergency accommodations for my charges, getting the car repaired, and appearing at a magistrate's hearing in another country. But the Ontario Provincial policeman who quickly appeared on the scene quietly took charge. He directed us to a reputable garage, found us lodgings, arranged for a magistrate's hearing the next morning, contacted our automobile insurance representative in Hamilton so we would have legal representation, and then, on his day off, appeared at the hearing on his own time. A stranded teacher and 29 Michigan boys and girls have never forgotten this grass-roots example of international cooperation.—V. I. WHITTEMORE, *Big Rapids, Michigan*.



Photo: Rotarian Earnest McCook

## About a way of meeting doctor bills rising from high-school sports

**I**N 12 STATES of the United States where 72,000 high-school boys were registered for football in the 1941 season, accurate records show a total of 280 broken legs, 292 broken arms, 253 broken collar bones, 369 broken noses, 533 cases of broken front teeth. The fracture ratio alone was about one for every six games played; the percentage of sprains and dislocations was about the same.

These figures—they are the latest available—are cited not to raise the thorny question of abolishing football; rather, to remind you that because football will be played by high-school boys this Fall, we may expect 25,000 such accidents which will cost some \$500,000 in medical fees.

To some families this unexpected outlay will be unimportant; to a majority it will be a serious matter; to many it will mean either further imposition on the local physicians or a skimping of treatment for the sufferer. But in about a dozen States, thanks to a growing "athletic-protection plan" in the high schools, a reasonable indemnity will be paid from a central fund to cover direct medical or dental costs of these injuries.

### By Paul W. Kearney

Author and Journalist

Originating in Wisconsin some ten years ago, the program has now spread from New England to California. Generally the institution itself pays half and the players put up the other half in nominal individual payments.

This plan is the best, in the opinion of New York State educators, since it makes the boys participants in the program. Borrowing the idea from Wisconsin, New Yorkers set up the New York State High School athletic-protection plan in 1932. Acting as a purely voluntary and informal organization all this time, the plan has now been legalized by legislative enactment as a nonprofit corporation\* with a membership of 441 schools outside of Greater New York.

The basic rates per player per sport for protections for last season in the New York organization, which is typical, are:

#### INTERSCHOLASTIC

Football, wrestling .....	\$2.50
Hockey, lacrosse, skiing .....	2.00
Basketball, soccer .....	1.00

Track, tennis, baseball, golf, cross country .....	.50
•All interscholastic sports per student per year .....	3.00
•All interscholastic sports, except football, per student per year ..	1.50

#### INTRAMURAL

Football, wrestling, hockey, lacrosse .....	2.00
All other games, contests, and sports .....	.60

Whether the players pay part or all of these "premiums," the outlay is very low for the indemnities paid. The established schedule ranges from \$35 for a fractured jawbone to \$150 for an open femur fracture; \$50 for a dislocated knee; \$15 to \$20 for sprains; \$40 for a broken front tooth; \$5 to \$15 for X rays; etc. Commercial insurance companies could not operate on such rates because, being in business for profit, they must strive to keep claim payments to about one-third of premium receipts. New York's nonprofit corporation, on the other hand, normally has income and outgo running neck and neck. In the Fall of 1945, for example, the group took in \$23,012 for the season and settled 1,151 claims for a total of

\*The New York State High School Athletic Protection Plan, Inc., 103 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York.

\$20,415. Besides providing this needed financial relief for athletic injuries, the protection plan has accomplished many other constructive things. The compilation of accurate statistics led to the first intelligent study of scholastic-sports injuries—and, logically, to the correction of many conditions breeding mishaps.

**O**NE of the earliest steps was the cleaning up of side lines at scholastic gridirons and the elimination of a large group of injuries from kids being tossed on water pails, benches, and other paraphernalia strewn about too close to the playing area. Other basic moves were the enforcement of physical examinations for all sports before participation and the establishment of mandatory training and conditioning periods, reducing injuries to boys poorly equipped or poorly prepared for active play.

Numerous revisions of the collegiate rules have been introduced by the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations which are also aimed at reducing the accident hazard. For example, the forward pass used to bulk very high in injuries, and analysis pointed to the five-yard rule as a possible reason. This collegiate regulation says a pass must be thrown from a point five yards behind the scrimmage line, and scholastic officials reasoned that this made it too easy to diagnose the play. The result was that the passing back was invariably hit hard by several opponents while he was fading back to the five-yard point, off balance and poorly protected against this onslaught.

Elimination of the five-yard requirement has cut forward-pass accidents from 25 percent of the total to about 4 percent.

A more recent innovation along these lines is the recommendation of a three-minute warm-up period before the beginning of the second half. Careful analysis of accident claims revealed the fact that the most dangerous part of a high-school football game is the first three or four minutes of the second half. Without the collegiate luxury of a warm gym and a rub-down between halves, most school players sit out the rest period on

the benches or in the bus which brought them to the game, cooling off and stiffening up to a dangerous degree. As a consequence, when they plunge back into the fray for the second half, the bones begin to snap.

Playing too many games in a season, playing opponents who are too much larger or older, playing with the handicap of a small squad—all influence the accident rate. Kentucky, for example, usually has two or three times as many injuries per 1,000 players as does California. The obvious explanation is that Kentucky high-school squads average about 21 players; California's about 63.

Many of these factors have been met by the establishment of strict requirements which must be observed by member schools, any violations resulting in deductions from the benefits paid. In the new "legalized" New York set-up this procedure is no longer possible and all members pay the same base rate without penalties. However, after the first year of the new schedules it will be perfectly legal to allow rebates to schools with good records—which accomplishes the same purpose.

Another excellent detail of the New York plan which was vetoed by the Governor was the inclusion of hospitalization service for the payment of an additional 25 cents per player. In all probability this will later be arranged for in some other fashion.

Obviously, football is a game with inherent hazards considerably higher than most others, the newer six-man game being just as dangerous as, if not more so than, the conventional 11-man form. On the records, football is twice as dangerous as basketball or soccer; four or five times worse than baseball or track. Running plays naturally account for most of the trouble. But in proportion to the exposure, kicking plays (punts and kickoffs) are definitely the most dangerous phase of the game. Elimination of these (especially the kickoff) would greatly reduce the number of football accidents—but the question remaining is, would you have any football left?

Much the same question goes for blocking and tackling, which take a high toll, especially among the defensive players. Accidents

to players being blocked, for example, run about 12 percent of the total; injuries to blockers reach 26 percent. Likewise, ball carriers being tackled account for 19 percent of the mishaps, while players doing the tackling figure in 43 percent of the injuries.

Notwithstanding these facts, the game cannot retain its intrinsic character and be changed very much more in favor of safer playing conditions. Yet New York officials are convinced that much progress can still be made in the reduction of football injuries by the observance of four simple points:

1. A complete physical examination at the beginning of the season, with the rejection of all boys found physically unfit.
2. Provision of good playing conditions—that is, a well-turfed field.
3. The use of better protective equipment with the elimination of hard fibrous guards and the substitution of sponge rubber.
4. A complete adherence to the safety factors already incorporated in the interscholastic rules—i.e., the compulsory use of head guards, a warm-up period at the beginning of the second half, and firm, impartial officiating.

**W**E want football," F. R. Wegner used to say. He brought the protection plan to New York and was superintendent of schools in Roslyn, Long Island, until he joined the United States Navy in 1941. "At the same time," he always added, "we have the obligation to make the game as safe as human intelligence can make it."

Already the original scheme has branched out to include many intramural teams and it is now being extended to cover all physical-education activities in secondary schools from grade 7 through grade 12. The ultimate aim in New York State is to include *all* school children who may be injured on school property, in school playgrounds, etc., whether engaged in formal contests or not. It is estimated that it could be done for about 40 cents a child per year.

That is a very laudable goal. Meanwhile, the continued reduction of football accidents remains a man-sized project which receives unrelenting attention.



# Speaking of Books—

About towns, tracks, and golden trout  
... and men who bend over hot stoves.

By John T. Frederick

Author and Reviewer

**E**VERY now and then I run into the feeling that reading doesn't belong in the real man's world—that it's all right for entertainment or to fill in a quiet evening at home, but good for nothing more. Some of us—without thinking about it very much—put up a kind of fence in our minds. On one side of the fence we put books, pictures, music, plays; on the other side the world of action, of business and industry, professional work and community service, all our deeper interests.

But every once in a while a book comes along that refuses to stay on the other side of that fence: a book that speaks to us man to man, that is like a clear head and firm voice at the conference table or a good companion on a fishing trip. Such a book is *Brainerd 1871-1946*, by Carl Zapffe.

*Brainerd* is the story of a town—a big town or small city, with its 12,000 inhabitants, its business, its industries, its churches and schools, its professional interests and community life. Carl Zapffe tells the story of Brainerd as one man talks to another: straightforwardly, with no literary frills or flourishes, but with a keen eye for the important facts and a rare candor in stating them. He tells the story in a way that enables the reader—the man he's talking to—to understand the factors that have shaped Brainerd and the problems that its Rotarians, its businessmen and civic and professional leaders have faced. In many ways Brainerd is a typical American town. Its problems

are those men of goodwill are facing and solving in similar towns the world over. For this reason Carl Zapffe's book has meaning for a lot of us who have never seen Brainerd and never will. In a sense, most of us live in Brainerds—in towns essentially like this Brainerd in Minnesota.

Incidentally, there's a top priority suggestion in this book for a whole lot of us. Carl Zapffe says the job of writing his town's history was wished on him; but I'll venture the guess that he doesn't regret doing the job, no matter how hard it was to find time for it in a busy life. Local history has far deeper interest than some of us have ever realized, and far greater importance. Every town should have its own history written and published in a book like this, a real history that is at once a record of the past, an analysis of the present, and a vision of the future. Such histories should be a part of the regular history course in the public schools at about the eighth or ninth grade, so that the boy and girl approaching the responsibilities of citizenship can really know and appreciate his own community; and they should be read in every home, by every business and professional man and by his wife.

And in every Rotary Club there's the right man to do that job—with a good number of others to help him—just as there was in Brainerd. Carl Zapffe, as you perhaps know, is a Brainerd Rotarian, a Past District Governor, and a former member of Rotary's important wartime Committee on postwar prob-

\*This Committee encouraged creation of postwar "work piles"—jobs awaiting returning servicemen. See *Here's the Way Brainerd, Minnesota, Does It!*, by Carl Zapffe, THE ROTARIAN, September, 1943.



CARL ZAPFFE, who has written a book about his town of Brainerd, reputed domain of the fabled Northwoods giant Paul Bunyan whose likeness (circle) adorns the cover.



lems.\* I'll venture to say that few hobbies could be so rewarding as a real interest in the story of your own town.

*Wichita People* is a picture of another American town, presented in a wholly different way from Carl Zapffe's *Brainerd*, but with some of the same qualities. Curiously, Wichita was incorporated as a Kansas city in the same year that Brainerd made its start, 1871. *Wichita People* contains only a brief chapter on the town's past history, and I think that section should be longer. The rest of the book is composed of brief articles on the many varied phases of Wichita life, each written by a leader or representative person in the field: industry, journalism, education, religious activities, and many more. Excellent illustrations in great profusion add much to the book's attractiveness.

Wichita became a city largely because of the Santa Fe Railroad, just as Brainerd owes much to the Northern Pacific. The story of the Santa Fe has been told by James Marshall in *Santa Fe: The Railroad That Built an Empire*, a book that all men who have had anything to do with railroading will especially enjoy. Here are the Chisholm Trail days and the Harvey girls, Death Valley Scotty's private train and its record-making run from Los Angeles to Chicago in 44 hours, 45 minutes, with speeds along the way as high as 106 miles per hour—that back in 1905—and many details of construction, financing, locomotive design, and the other elements that are the tissue and fabric of railroading.

One of the laborers who shovelled dirt on the Santa Fe construction job in the Wichita country was a sturdy boy from Missouri named Tom Horn. Tom stayed



A CARTOON from Alger's *Get in There and Paint*. Snow, he says, is a "pushover."

on the job just 26 days. Then he followed the cowboys on the Chisholm Trail to Texas and to a career as Indian scout, frontier detective, and finally as paid killer which Jay Monaghan has described brilliantly in *Last of the Bad Men*. This is as fine a book of its type as I have ever read. Monaghan tells Tom Horn's story clearly, with a wealth of detail of the country and the times, with no false sentimentality and a constant firm grasp of the historical issues in which Horn's violent life was involved. This is emphatically a book which a great many Rotarians will heartily enjoy.

**F**IND, as a matter of fact, that I've assembled for our shelf this month a lot of books that are preëminently for masculine readers. We like to read, I think, about other men; not only colorful rascals like Tom Horn, but men of substantial achievement in the work of the world. The stories of two such men—associated with neighboring American cities, as it happens—are well told in *Rhees of Rochester*, by John Rothwell Slater, and *Willis Rodney Whitney, Pioneer of Industrial Research*, by John T. Broderick.

Rush Rhees was president of the University of Rochester from 1900 to 1935. As a friend of George Eastman and as the administrator who formulated the policies that Eastman's philanthropy supported, he was largely responsible for the development of the University of Rochester to its present standing among the great universities of the world. He was a man to whom community service was a daily and dominant reality. His biography has been written with extraordinary insight and with admirable literary skill by a long-time member of his faculty.

Willis Rodney Whitney is famed as a research scientist in the fields of chemistry and physics, widely known in the industrial world as director for many years of the great Research Laboratory of the General Electric Company at Schenectady. But his hobby—more accurately, one of his hobbies, for he has many—is turtles: the study of the life and behavior of the land turtles on and near his farm at Niskayuna, New York. If that sounds like a strange subject to attract the interest of one of the world's great men of practical achievement, read John T. Broderick's warmly human and entertaining book and find out what Willis Rodney Whitney has learned about turtles—and from them, I think he would say. Something of his theory in such matters he puts this way:

"The sad plight of many people is that they pass their days wandering up and down the one alley of creation in which they may have found a satisfactory measure of well-being and lack urge to do more. Seemingly unaware of

the countless other alleys and the countless lanes, byways, and highways habitually and joyously travelled over by one who is curious and explorative, they can know but little of the wonderful world they exist in. Prosperous they may be in a material sense, but even so, to me their lives seem pitifully poor."

In fact, I urge you to read this book. It is just such a book as a busy man will find doubly rewarding—informal, full of humor and lively incident, and marked by real wisdom.

Fishermen know turtles, but not very favorably. For men whose interests include the out-of-doors and especially hunting and fishing, the new books include some real pleasure. For example, there's a new volume of the inimitable stories of Nash Buckingham, *Game Bag: Tales of Shooting and Fishing*, with their robust humor and their pulse-quickenings moments of excitement with gun or rod. There's a finely written narrative of tramping and fishing in California's High Sierra, *Waters of the Golden Trout Country*, by Charles McDermaid. For the out-of-doors-man who is interested in more than game there is Leon Augustus Hausman's *Field Book of Eastern Birds*, the most complete and usable pocket bird guide I have ever seen. Finally, there's a book called *Great Fishing Stories*, edited by Edwin Valentine Mitchell. This is a real treasure for fishermen on days when you can't fish, a grand collection of fishing yarns old and new.

I'm not what could be called a mystery-story fan, myself—not of the genuine three-murders-a-week variety; but here's a collection of mystery stories I most heartily recommend: *Murder without Tears, An Anthology of Crime*, edited by Will Cuppy. It contains some of the masterpieces of this literature—from the writings of Edmund Pearson and William Roughead; some memorable selections from the Newgate Calendar; and a large and most discerningly chosen group of fictional murders with such first-rate writers as Isak Dinesen, Karel Capek, and G. K. Chesterton included. For seasoning there's Stephen Leacock's broad burlesque, "Maddened by Mystery or The Defective Detective," and a too brief introduction by the editor which is one of the best things in the book. Will Cuppy is one of the finest American humorists as well as a most intelligent judge of mystery stories. A new Cuppy book will bring money out of my pocket as quickly as anything in print. If you don't know them, take a look at *How to Be a Hermit* or *How to Tell Your Friends from the Apes* and see if you agree.

Did I say something about hobbies? On week days Joseph Alger is a very busy businessman on the promotion staff of *Life* magazine. But on Sundays—he gets together some canvas, tubes,

and brushes and has a whale of a lot of fun. Now he's written a book telling other busy men how to have the same kind of fun: *Get in There and Paint*. It's a thoroughly practical book—it tells just what to do and how, step by step. It's a delightfully written book, fun to read if you haven't a thought in the world of trying your hand at oils. It's also a most infectiously enthusiastic book. I'm more than half persuaded to have a try at this painting hobby myself. Believe it or not, my wife approves.

She approves, too, my earlier conversion to another enthusiasm most engagingly set forth in another new book, *That Man in the Kitchen*, by Malcolm LaPrade. I won't go the first quarter-mile with Mr. LaPrade in some of his dogmatisms and delusions—for example, the lamentable desecration of young peas "tricked up with onions and lettuce"—which he calls "the most delectable of vegetable dishes," and his disparagement of boiled cabbage. And he's all wrong in saying that tender young sweet corn needs to be boiled five or six minutes. It should be gathered at ten minutes before the meal is to be served, brought to the house on the run by the fleetest-footed member of the family—who should learn to shuck it on the way—and plunged into a large kettle of boiling water. When the water comes to a boil again, it is ready for the table. That is, if it's really good corn.

**B**UT I'M HEARTILY and 100 percent with Mr. LaPrade in his chief contentions: that the man of the house should do a part of the cooking, at least two or three regular meals a week, having a lot of fun and giving his wife a holiday, not to say some entertainment. Skeptical? I don't know how? My wife wouldn't approve? In short, I don't think I'd like it? Here's daring you to read Mr. LaPrade's book, straight through from "That Staff of Life" to "Liquid Refreshment." And if you still claim you're just reading for entertainment (which I promise you'll find on every page—this is a grand job of writing), don't miss the final chapter, on "Teaching a Woman to Cook." You might want to read some of it aloud.

• • •

*New books mentioned, publishers, prices:* Brainerd, Carl Zapffe (Brainerd Civic Association, \$2).—*Wichita People* (Wichita Chamber of Commerce).—*Santa Fe*, James Marshall (Random House, \$3.75).—*Last of the Bad Men*, Jay Monaghan (Bobbs-Merrill, \$3.50).—*Rhees of Rochester*, John Rothwell Slater (Harper, \$3).—*Willis Rodney Whitney*, John T. Broderick (Fort Orange Press, \$3).—*Game Bag*, Nash Buckingham (Putnam, \$2.50).—*Waters of the Golden Trout Country*, Charles McDermaid (Putnam, \$3).—*Field Book of Eastern Birds*, Leon Augustus Hausman (Putnam, \$3.75).—*Great Fishing Stories*, edited by Edwin Valentine Mitchell (Doubleday, \$2.50).—*Murder without Tears*, edited by Will Cuppy (Sheridan House, \$3).—*Get in There and Paint*, Joseph Alger (Crowell, \$1.50).—*That Man in the Kitchen*, Malcolm LaPrade (Houghton, Mifflin, \$2.50).

# Peeps at Things to Come

PRESENTED BY HILTON IRA JONES, PH.D.

● **Synthetic Tanning Agent.** Since "the spreading chestnut tree" has all but disappeared from the American scene, a great source of American vegetable tanning has gone with it. Fortunately a chemical company has announced a synthetic tanning agent for sole leather which is reported to be superior to any natural tanner, leaving a very fine, smooth grain as well as tightness, firmness, and pliability and resistance to abrasion, water, and wear. It is already finding wide use in tanning, particularly for chrome-tanned sole leather.

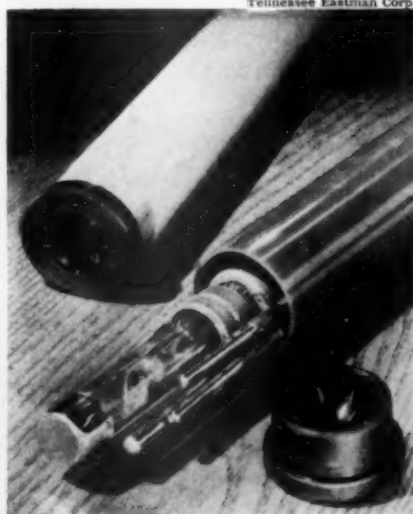
● **Motorcar Improvements.** William B. Stout, the famous aviation and automotive engineer of Detroit, Michigan, predicts four basic improvements in automobile construction. They present such obvious advantages that, in our opinion, they should become universal. They are: (1) the four-wheel drive—that is, power supplied to all four wheels. (2) Rear-axle engines. The engine is now up in front because that is where the horse used to be. (3) Fenders and bumpers at least and probably the whole body built of plastic impregnated fiberglass, which is not only much lighter than steel, but has an impact strength several times that of steel. (4) The lowest possible center of gravity. While cars with all these features have been driven more than 200,000 miles, their adoption has not yet become universal.

● **Storing Fruits.** By dipping them in a 1:1000 solution of dichlorophenyl and wrapping them in plicofilm, apples and citrus and other fruits can be stored almost without loss for a period of 18 months or more. Since this can be so simply and cheaply done, it would seem that in time of food plenty, fruit growers would arrange for long-time storage against the "seven lean years."

● **Supersonics.** To be audible as sound waves, vibrations must lie between the frequencies of about 64 and 30,000 to the second. If they are too shrill for human ears, they are spoken of as supersonic. We have whistles, for example, that will summon dogs although soundless to human ears. In *The Jungle Book* Kipling told of bird cries too high for human ears, a fact which was later verified by making phonograph records of these sounds and slowing down the play-back. This made it apparent that pauses in the bird's songs were merely too high for human hearing. We know that bats can dodge swiftly through total darkness without hitting walls or stalactites of caves because they emit a supersonic cry that guides them by the echoes from objects in their path. Such supersonic vibrations are produced either by magnetostriction or piezo electric source.

Many metals, such as nickel, expand or contract with great violence when an alternating current is sent through them. The amplitude of the vibration in such nickel tubes is short—1/100th of a millimeter or less—but they produce water hammer forces in the order of 140 tons per square inch. By using supersonic vibrations it is possible now to make permanent oil and water emulsions, to homogenize milk on a commercial scale so that the cream will not rise. Even mercury and water, which were thought to be immiscible, can be made into permanent emulsion by these noiseless waves, and even finely ground metallic particles can be permanently dispersed in liquid by this means.

● **Oiled Bedclothes.** It looks now as though in the near future the laundry will not only wash your fabrics, but make them mothproof, fireproof, mildewproof, and germproof as well. The cost is said to be low. This war-born anti-infection technique was developed by the United States Army, whose problem was to cut down the spread of influenza and other respiratory diseases in hospitals. The hint of its possibilities came through a sudden drop in contagion when the ward floors were oiled. No antiseptic mixture is said to be involved. A thin, odorless resistant oil was made and mixed in the washing water for the bedclothes. Contagion dropped 74 percent; when the oiling process was added to the bedsheets, the infection decrease was 90 percent. The efficiency of the process seems to depend entirely upon the oil's consistency. It



NO NEED to worry about your fishing rods when you toss them in the back of a car or pack them away in a crowded closet at the end of a trip if they're encased in one of these cylindrical plastic containers. They are light in weight, rigid, and can be conveniently carried. They'll keep out dirt, too.

feels nonsticky, but nevertheless the fine oil film traps the dust particles and microbe carriers. The National Institute of Laundering reports that commercial laundries will be applying the process soon. The oil treatment increases the weight of the fabric about one percent and makes it slightly warmer, but it is just as fluffy.

● **Nonleak Faucets.** In all water faucets up to now, water pressure has tended to make them leak because the faucet washer pushes down against the water and the water tends to push it open. With a newly announced faucet the situation is just reversed. With it the water pressure aids in the valve closing, since the valve closes in the same direction as the flow of water. Made of polystyrene plastic, it resists acids and serves as an insulator against heat.

● **Coquilla.** During the war thousands of American soldiers wore uniforms with buttons made of vegetable ivory brought from the forests of the Amazon. Its abilities to retain its color through numerous washings and exposures to the sunlight, and to stand up under dry cleaning, washing, and hot water are factors that determined the Army's decision to utilize coquilla for buttons. The tree resembles a stunted palm, with fruit similar in appearance to the coconut. A single tree bears from 15 to 20 clusters of the nuts, with the average cluster weighing about 20 pounds and having about 100 nuts in it. The shelled nut is slightly smaller than a hen's egg, being only one or two ounces in weight. When dried, it can be sawed, carved, and turned on a lathe. It readily absorbs dyes of any color, and hardens upon exposure to air. No matter how much it is soaked or swollen in manufacture, it always returns to the hard state. It is an excellent substitute for animal ivory. Besides buttons the nuts are also used in making umbrella handles, chess men, poker chips, and numerous other ornamental articles. Much of it is used in costume jewelry. America annually imports from Brazil more than 200,000 tons of it. Experimental growth of the tree is now being conducted in Florida.

● **Stretchy Nylons.** Nylon fiber in lady's stockings today has a stretch of only 15 to 25 percent, but we already have a new nylon, technically called "N-substituted polyamide," which possesses elastic qualities approaching those of rubber. For example, one type has an elasticity of 250 to 400 percent, and rubber has a stretch of 600 to 1,000 percent. The elastic recovery of the newer nylons is 95 percent, whereas the best rubber has 100 percent recovery. Stretchy nylons are not yet available, but are definitely among the "things to come." With such elastic nylons, runs should be almost a thing of the past.

Letters to Dr. Jones may be addressed in care of THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois.





TYPICAL of Norristown's 27 Vocational Conference Day groups are these on Electrical Contracting (above) and Advertising Art (right).

## Norristown Lets 'em Look

**A** BOY sees a melodramatic movie about "the men in white" and resolves to become a doctor. A girl reads a she-married-her-boss story in *Romantic Love* and determines that she, too, will be a private secretary. Now, that's no way to choose a career—but too often that's the way it is done. Knowing little about fields open to them and less about their own aptitudes, more youths stumble into vocations than choose them.

The situation isn't irredeemable, however. Far from it! Wherever school and business leaders team up to counsel youth it can be greatly improved—and that is just what happens in Norristown, Pennsylvania. Here, as in hundreds of other communities, the local Rotary Club joins high-school educators in sponsoring an annual Vocational Conference Day. The third one took place just before school closed last Spring. Here is how it worked:

On ballots given them long in advance of the day, the 1,200 students of Norristown High School jotted down the names of vocations they'd like to hear successful business and professional leaders discuss. Conference Committeemen then sifted out 27 of the most popular fields and began coupling Rotarians representative of those fields to them. The Rotarian could either lead the discussion himself or import a qualified colleague to do the important job.

Vocational Conference Day came at last . . . and printed programs distributed in corridors informed students that that afternoon in 27 different rooms friendly experts would tell them all they could about everything from "Accounting" to "Telephone Operating." At noon the 71 members of the Norristown Rotary Club held their regular weekly meeting



in the high-school cafeteria . . . and immediately afterward the conferences began.

One hundred and forty boys and girls flocked to the "Secretarial" section—the largest of the 27 groups. "Aviation," as discussed by an autogyro engineer, drew 81 youths to the high-school gym. Seventy-four students scrambled up to the school's Tower Room to hear Pennsylvania's principal research forester talk about saving the woods. An FBI man, a beauty-college operator, and a music professor "packed in" groups of about 70. Most of the speakers were prominent business and professional people of near-by Philadelphia; they had come saying they felt it a privilege to help youth get started. After two hours with the question-loaded teensters they smiled and said, "Whew!"

In each conference room a student chairman ran the show. Two or three teacher-sponsors also mixed with each group—and later required written impression from their students. The 27 conferences over, the students, teachers, Rotarians, and guests joined in the school auditorium to rest their brains over a special bit of Gilbert and Sullivan.

Results of an effort like this aren't easily assessable, but Norristown Rotarians figure it this way: "If we helped just one boy one step toward his career—or kept just one from entering a pursuit for which he was not suited—then the whole thing was worth while."

## A case study in counselling youth on careers . . . from Pennsylvania



# Rotary Reporter

## 'Knights of the Road'

Styling themselves "Knights of the Road," members of the Rotary Club of KINGSTON, ONT., CANADA, recently chartered a bus and paid an international call on Rotarians of THERESA, N. Y. The hosts turned out 100 percent to greet them, and fellowship soared to new highs. After the excursion the Kingstonians published a booklet, dedicated to members who missed out on the experience. A quote from it: "Yes, we could feel a closer fellowship fostered by our common aim in the great struggle for all the things our two great nations had fought together to maintain; we were relaxing, throwing aside the strain and beating our swords into plowshares by the exemplification of friendship and fellowship."

## Ibero-Americans Boost Schools

Rotarians in Ibero-American countries appreciate the benefits of an education and in various ways are helping the youth of their communities to obtain one. For instance, at QUILPUÉ, CHILE, the Rotary Club recently held a "Feast of the Vintage," in co-operation with another group, raising approximately \$625 to buy a lot for a school. The Rotarians have donated books for the public library, and their wives have made clothing for poor children. . . . At COQUIMBO, CHILE, Rotarians aided in the construction of a school to teach a trade to poor children, raising approximately \$4,900 for the purpose by parties, sports festivals, etc. The Club

also helped purchase the lot for a hospital, and was instrumental in obtaining free dental care for some 5,000 students. . . . A Past President of the Rotary Club of BAYAMO, CUBA, has provided a building for a school for 140 students—a school which has been included in the Government's educational program. . . . Several Rotary Clubs in Argentina present money and book prizes to pupils of the local schools who are selected as the "best companions" by their fellow students. Among Clubs following this scheme are LOMAS DE ZAMORA, TRES ARROYOS, SAN JUAN, VEINTICINCO DE MAYO, VILLA MARÍA, PRESIDENCIA ROQUE SÁENZ PEÑA, SAN NICOLÁS, SANTA ROSA, ROQUE PÉREZ, CAPITÁN SARMIENTO, and LUJÁN.

## Second Look through Book

Rotarians who "make up" at the Rotary Club of CLEVELAND, OHIO, needn't worry too greatly if, because of lack of time, they fail to take in all of the city's sights. Copies of *This Is Cleveland*, a sesquicentennial year book published by the *Cleveland News*, is given each guest Rotarian. The book is crammed full of pictorial views of the community and also contains space for listing engagements.

## Honor G.I. Brides from Overseas

A recent meeting of the Rotary Club of COLUMBUS, GA., was given a "United Nations" flavor when nine "foreign" brides of COLUMBUS servicemen were honored. They hailed from Wales, Eire, Northern Ireland, England, The Netherlands, Scotland, and Australia.

lia. One of them said, "If every town in the United States has done as much for war brides as Columbus, all the brides must be as happy as we are." Good programs seem to be a matter of course with the COLUMBUS Club. At a meeting early in the Rotary year the various Committees of the Club were seated at individual tables. After the Club President introduced his Directors and out-



**ZINGO!** A knife severs the cigar Clayton Rose, a Past President of the Penn Yan, N. Y., Rotary Club, holds in his mouth. A professional entertainer hurled it at a recent "circus meeting" of the Club. At least twice since then the young woman who usually assists the knife artist has been hospitalized—because of a slip of the flip.

lined the Objects of Rotary, Chairmen of the Club, Vocational, Community, and International Service Committees sketched the work of their groups and introduced their sub-Committee Chairmen.

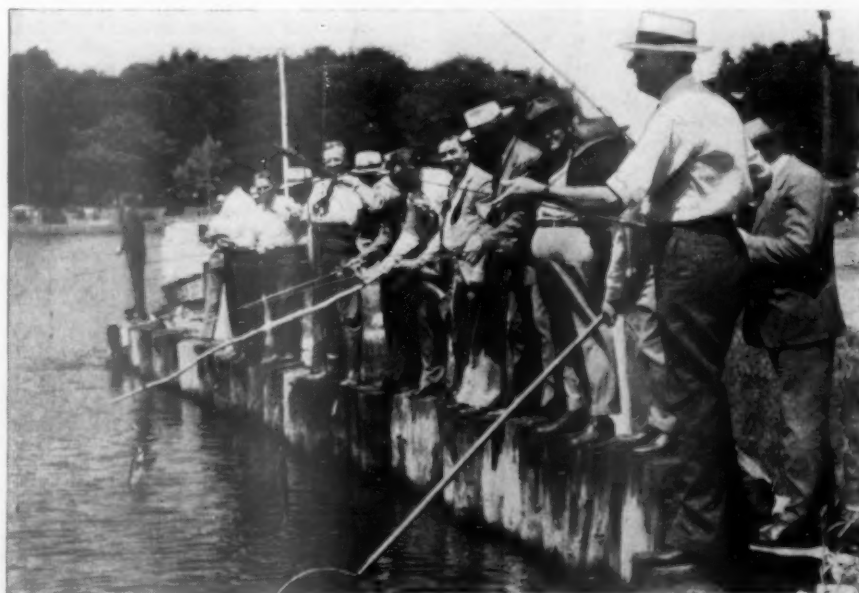
NORTHFIELD, MINN., Rotarians were hosts to two war brides living in that community at a recent meeting. The young ladies, who told something of their homelands, hail from Belgium and North Africa.

## India Comes to Dowagiac

India seems much closer to members of the Rotary Club of DOWAGIAC, MICH., than it did before two representatives of that land were guests at a Club luncheon. One of them, Rotarian Cedric Mayadas, director of agriculture for the United Provinces, addressed the meeting. One point he made was that India's vast resources are sufficient to care for its 390 million people and give them a proper way of life if they can be properly developed, the products suitably distributed, and the rewards more evenly apportioned.

## Action on the Food Front

A practical demonstration of International Service has been made by the Rotary Club of BETHESDA-CHEVY CHASE, MD. It has sent packages of food to English and French



**FISH** in their own front yard! Proving that they know opportunity when they see it, Gladstone, Mich., Rotarians line the la-

goon near their meeting place during a recent fishing-day program. After pulling out the finny fellows, they compared notes.



WRIGHTSVILLE, Pa., Rotarians recently honored a home-town couple—Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Hake—and their seven sons who saw service in World War II. The boys' com-

bined service record totals nearly 24 years, includes 53 decorations, four Purple Hearts among them. Mrs. Hake was presented with a pin for "distinguished motherhood."



"THERE are smiles that make us happy—" and here's a big sample of that type. The picture was snapped at the formal opening of "Cheerichum Lodge," a new \$10,000 dining

and recreation hall the Rotary Club of Montreal, Que., Canada, recently provided for a near-by mission for its 400-acre Summer camp for young girls at Lake Chapleau.

Photos: Wootten-Moulton



BETTER pork chops are on the horizon in Orange County, N. C., thanks to the Pig Club project of the Rotary Club of Chapel Hill. Here two young farmers are

shown receiving their pigs at the recent annual Rotary picnic. They will return the best sow of the first litter, so that other youngsters can start in the pig production.

Rotary Clubs, and knows that they have been appreciated. A recent note from the Rotary Club of STRETFORD, ENGLAND, stated that the recipients could hardly believe their eyes when they saw the fruit. The Club now plans to send similar parcels to a number of European Rotarians who have small children. . . . Rotarians of VINELAND, N. J., are participating in a community-wide emergency food collection for the less fortunate overseas. The VINELAND goal: 50,000 meals.

#### Make Room for Youth!

There will be room for youth meetings in the remodelled

YMCA at GLOUCESTER, MASS., when the \$165,000 project is completed. Members of the Rotary Club of GLOUCESTER have made certain of that, through the donation of \$1,000 to provide a club meeting room to be designated as the Rotary Club Youth Room.

#### These Scouts Could Shout

Ten lads of the Boy Scout troop of the Arizona State Industrial

School felt like shouting their thanks from the tree tops, but hit upon a better way of expressing their appreciation to the Rotary Club of SAFFORD, ARIZ., for the \$75 which enabled them to attend a recent Scout Camp. They set them down in black and white in a recent issue of *The Young Citizen*, published by the boys' printing class at the school. The boys have known about Rotary for some time, for their troop is sponsored by the Rotary Club of WILLCOX, ARIZ., which meets with them once every year, when the Scoutmaster reviews the troop's accomplishments.

Many other Rotary Clubs know the pleasures of easing the problems of youngsters. For instance, the Rotary Club of NORTHEAST LOS ANGELES, CALIF., is planning sponsorship of a group of Woodcraft Rangers, an organization similar to the Boy Scouts, but which reaches youngsters generally less privileged. . . . PHOENIXVILLE, PA., Rotarians believe they know how to pick winners. A Girl Scout whom they financed for a Summer-camp session recently won the most prizes in district Girl Scout competition. . . . An extended stay in camp! That was the treat recently dished up by the Rotary Club of SOUTH SIDE (PITTSBURGH), PA., for two dozen underprivileged youngsters.

#### Four More Clubs Have Birthdays

October means more than "bright blue weather" to the Rotary Clubs of Mercedes, Tex.; Peru, Ill.; Prescott, Ariz.; and Westfield, N. J. It marks the 25th anniversary of their admission to the roster of Rotary International. Congratulations!

#### 'He Who Serves...'

Members of the Rotary Club of ESTES PARK, COLO., might be

consulted for a new "interpretation" of Rotary's "He Profits Most Who Serves Best." So many vacationing Rotarians (there were 71 guests) "made up" at a recent meeting of the ESTES PARK Club that some of [Continued on page 46]



# Halloween OFF the Streets!



**B**ROOM-RIDING witches have been swept off the moon and a new Halloween spirit romps through Clovis, New Mexico. It has captured the imagination of the city's youth, who have discovered that there's more fun in a well-planned evening of wholesome merrymaking than in a week of provoking window soaping or bell ringing.

It all started last year when Rotarian Jesse May sparked Clovis' first Hobgoblin Fiesta. Financed by the Youth Service Organization and the Chamber of Commerce, it was organized by the youngsters themselves. They had races, refreshments, and open-air movies on roped-off Main Street; apple-bobbing contests; a Girl Scout party; and a costume dance for 500 teen-agers.

Said the Chief of Police: "It brought everything out into the open—none of this back-alley hoodlum stuff—and made the night easier and happier for everyone."

All agreed and plans are afoot to make this gala festival an annual affair.

So lads and lasses who once aimed pea shooters at dour spinsters now set their sights on a night of rollicking games, dancing, and movies. And adults—well, their nerves are steadier and merchants, seeing their unmarked windows on November 1, find that their faith in the younger generation is restored.



Photos: Mark Phillips

[Continued from page 44] the members had to help serve the meal—and then get their own luncheons later in the village.

# **Accent Falls on Health**

Tables set up on the lawn at the local Shrine Hospital for Crippled Children were the setting for a recent meeting of the Rotary Club of PORTLAND, OREG. But the attraction was more than an outdoor "feed." Members were taken on a tour of the institution, and saw scores of tiny victims of infantile paralysis, and learned what is being done with the money raised by the Club's Children's Welfare Committee to help make the youngsters walk again. That day the Club turned over to the hospital a check for \$2,000, bringing its total contributions to the institution in ten years to \$32,000.

Now that crippled-children work is State-supported in California, the Rotary Club of STOCKTON is turning to other health-centered projects. It is sending boys and girls and weary mothers to Summer camps for health rehabilitation, soliciting names of "candidates" from the schools, agencies, and the general public. . . . A health camp for crippled children is maintained by the Rotary Club of THE MORICHES, N. Y. It has 14 acres of water-front land. . . . The Rotary Club of NORTHPORT, N. Y., has spent more than \$1,000 on eye and dental health service for youngsters. . . . Free tuberculosis examinations have been arranged for nearly 1,200 persons in Suffolk County by the Rotary Club of BAY SHORE, N. Y. . . . The Rotary Club of BISMARCK, NO. DAK., contributed \$100 toward the purchase of an iron lung for that community.

# **'Safety' Will Be Oratory Topic**

Youngsters attending high schools in the 48 Rotary Club communities of District 182 (part of New Jersey) are about to increase their knowledge of ways to reduce highway accidents. A District-wide oratorical contest on the subject of motoring safety is being launched with the final win-

**CELEBRATING** Pan American Day, Rotarians of Santos, Brazil, fêted the winners (right) in a local school contest they had sponsored. Below, one of the students expresses the appreciation of the other students.



ROTARY wheels are seen most everywhere around the world, but here's one that's different! It goes around in the wind, announcing meetings of the Wesleyville, Pa., Club. It was made by Rotarian H. H. Hatch.



**OPPORTUNITY** knocks in Oporto, Portugal! The local Rotary Club recently con-

ducted a scholarship contest, and several of the members posed here with the winners.

ners being scheduled for appearance at the District Conference next Spring. Besides other prizes, six contestants from each town will receive subscriptions to THE ROTARIAN.

# **A 'Hot Tip': Try a Quiz**

The temperature was soaring, and a more serious program might have been boring. But as it was, the members of the Rotary Club of CLOQUET, MINN., found that the quiz dished up for them that day just hit the spot. The program was "interesting, embarrassing, and entertaining," and permitted the members to stretch freely and do a bit of kidding. Names were drawn from a box, and there were prizes for correct answers.

# **Another 17 Clubs on Roll**

The roster of Rotary International has recently been enhanced by the addition of 17 Rotary Clubs from 11 lands, including two which have been readmitted. Congratulations to them all! They are (with sponsors in parentheses) Rio do Sul (Blumenau), Brazil; Narrabri (Moree), Australia; Lamoní (Leon), Iowa; Keflavík (Reykjavik), Iceland; Vedia (Júnín), Argentina; La Cruz (Santo Tomé), Argentina; Bacabal (São Luiz), Brazil; Punta Cardón (Coro), Venezuela; Annemasse (Annecy), France; Euroa (Benalla), Australia; Macapá (Bélem), Brazil; Pichucalco (Villa Hermosa), Mexico; Laguna (Florianopolis), Brazil; Dania (Hollywood), Fla.; Joensuu, Finland; Prostějov, Czechoslovakia (readmitted); and Peiping, China (readmitted).

# **Clubs Hammer at Housing**

There is more than one way to skin a cat—or beat the housing shortage. Rotary Clubs are finding some of the latter. At DALLAS CENTER, IOWA, the Rotary Club instituted a committee to build houses for returned servicemen—the resulting corporation hiring the workmen, purchasing materials, and then selling the finished homes at cost. Five homes were being completed as this was written. . . . The Rotary Club of CHATHAM, ONT., CANADA, has gone into the construction business in another way—sponsoring a \$5,000 cottage which will be built by the youths attending the local vocational school.



A page or two of Rotary 'personals' . . . and newsnotes on official and other matters.

# Scratchpaddings

**HYMN.** *Be Still My Soul*, the favorite hymn of RICHARD C. HEDKE, of Detroit, Mich., President of Rotary International, was featured on the Club Time program "Favorite Hymns of Famous People" carried on the ABC network on August 19. "I like the words of the song very much," PRESIDENT HEDKE says. "They not only offer promise, but inspire one to carry on and give one added faith that in the end all will be well. Even though the hymn was written a long time ago, the promise which it holds is so full of meaning today."

**'Fairly Up.'** Recall the previous items about Rotarian majorities on city councils (see *THE ROTARIAN* for August, page 49)? Now comes word that the city council of Piedmont, Calif., is 100 per cent Rotarian in make-up, a fact which the members feel should qualify them as "fairly up" in the contest in the percentage of Rotarians. The members are MAYOR JOHN WELBY DINSMORE, a member of the Walnut Creek Rotary Club; VICE-MAYOR JOSEPH S. FAIRCHILD, a member of the San Francisco Rotary Club; and COUNCILMEN ERNST H. ROHDE, JOHN B.

KNOX, and LAWRENCE F. MOORE, members of the Rotary Club of Oakland. Piedmont (10,850 pop.) is entirely surrounded—"but not submerged," says our correspondent—by Oakland.

**Supplements.** There are times when a Rotary Club publication simply will not hold all the information the editor would like to include. One solution, according to FRANK PHILLIPS, Secretary of the Rotary Club of Ithaca, N. Y., is to issue a supplement or "Special." That's what he does two or three times a year, on occasions when the President has a special message, when annual reports are top news, and so on. ROTARIAN PHILLIPS is a Past Vice-President of Rotary International.

**'Service above Self.'** ROSCOE L. WRIGHT, of LaSalle, Ill., who has not missed a Rotary meeting in 21 years, went one recent day to a funeral home to pay his respects to an old friend, HENRY J. AMSLER, of Peru, Ill., who had held a 23-year Rotary perfect-attendance record. Knowing of his late friend's great love for the 20-year pin his Club

had given him, ROTARIAN WRIGHT took his own 20-year pin from his lapel and presented it to MRS. AMSLER, so that she might keep her husband's treasure.

**Retires.** LEWIS D. FOX, veteran Secretary of the Rotary Club of Fort Worth, Tex., whose writings, counsel, and advice have helped hundreds of people to get a clearer concept of Rotary, has retired from his position after 23 years "in harness." For 18 years of that time he was also editor of *Rotograph*, the Fort Worth Rotary Club publication. MRS. JIMMIE HOLLAN has been named Executive Secretary, succeeding ROTARIAN FOX.



FOX

**'Payin'less.'** When E. C. CONDUCT, a dentist, returned to Thayetmyo, Burma, several months ago, he found that the frame of the building which housed his former Rotary Club of Thayetmyo was still standing, although the corrugated-iron roof and walls were gone. He reported that he was again doing an unusual form of Rotary service: pulling teeth "without pain and without payin'." The count had already reached 9,800 extractions.

**Honors.** F. A. STARE, of Columbus, Wis., a Past District Governor of Rotary International, has been elected

## Meet Your Directors

Brief biographical profiles of two of the 14 men who make up Rotary's international Board. More next month.

**FOURTEEN** business and professional men from eight different nations are serving as members of the Board of Directors of Rotary International for 1946-47. You have already "met" RICHARD C. HEDKE, of Detroit, Michigan, President of Rotary International, who presides over their meetings. His biography and cover portrait appeared in *THE ROTARIAN* for July. Now meet his capable colleagues. Two will be presented in this space each month.

Serving as First Vice-President is CHARLES JOURDAN-GASSIN, who has been manager of the Union Insurance Companies of Nice, France, since 1920. A graduate of the University of Paris, he is active in the civic life of Nice, as chairman of the Municipal Charity Bureau, director of the Municipal Loan Bureau, and president of the National Alliance against Depopulation. He is also president of the General Insurance Agents' Syndicate of Nice. He holds the Legion of Honor, Croix de Guerre, and Military Cross, served as liaison officer with the British Army in World Wars I and II. A member and Past President (1930)



Jourdan-Gassin

of the Rotary Club of Nice, he organized the work known as "La Mere Abandonnes" during his term of office. He has served Rotary on various Committees and as District Governor. He is also a member of the European Consulting Group for 1946-47.

B. T. THAKUR, general manager of the United Commercial Bank of Calcutta, India, is Rotary's Second Vice-President. He is also technical advisor and director of the United Sind-Punjab Bank of Calcutta. A graduate of Bombay University, VICE-PRESIDENT THAKUR has served as a member of the United Provinces Banking Inquiry committee, secretary to the chairman of the Ceylon Banking Commission, and president of the Sind Hindu Association and of the Karachi Indian Chamber of Commerce. He is now a member of the executive committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta. He was instrumental in organizing the Rotary Club of Karachi in 1933, and is a Past President of that Club. Now a member of the Rotary Club of Calcutta, he has served Rotary as District Governor and as a Committeeman. He is a member of the Nominating Committee for President of RI for 1947-48. For an article by him see page 18.



Thakur



president of the National Cannery Association. . . . JAMES W. LOW, a member of the Rotary Club of Opelousas, La., has accepted the presidency of the 1946 Louisiana Yambilee, the national sweet-potato frolic, at which HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States, is expected to be an honored guest. . . . W. C. COLEMAN, a Past President of the Wichita, Kans., Rotary Club, who designed, developed, and produced the Coleman Military Burner for the United

States Army, has been acclaimed for his invention of this "G. I. Pocket Stove" by articles in numerous American magazines. Not much bigger than a quart-size food can, the stove burns either white or leaded gasoline and was used by American soldiers on every battle front. . . . PAST DISTRICT GOVERNOR PHILIP A. FEINER, of Providence, R. I., was chairman of an honorary committee on a "tribute window" recently dedicated at Brown University honoring the

chaplains in the armed services of the United States. . . . RUSSELL I. THACKREY, President of the Rotary Club of Manhattan, Kans., and professor and administrator at Kansas State College, has been appointed dean of the University of Oregon School of Journalism. . . . HARLEY SADLER, a member of the Rotary Club of Sweetwater, Tex., is said to be the only living man to hold a life commission as a Special Texas Ranger. . . . EDWIN J. MACEWAN has resigned as executive vice-president of the New Haven, Conn., Chamber of Commerce to accept appointment as administrative director of the American Cancer Society. He was a member of the New Haven Rotary Club. . . . GEORGE D. ELWELL, a member of the Rotary Club of Albany, N. Y., was recently honored for his 30 years of volunteer service in the Boys' Clubs of America (he headed the Albany group in 1928-1935). . . . THE REV. DR. ROY E. SIMMS, Secretary-Treasurer of the Rotary Club of Plano, Ill., was one of two Baptist clergymen recently to receive the Rosa O. Hall award by the Home Mission Society for distinguished service in town and country church work. . . . EDWIN SEYMOUR-BELL, a member of the Rotary Club of New York, N. Y., was recently awarded the Legion of Merit, Degree of Officer, for outstanding service as head of the Movements Branch, British Army Staff, in the United States during World War II. He also received a citation signed by HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States. . . . DR. HENDRIK JOHANNES VAN ECK, a Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, Rotarian, has been appointed food controller for that nation. . . . The May-June issue of *Shell Progress* carried a feature article about QUINN MILLER, a member of the Rotary Club of Menomonee Falls, Wis., and his pattern for success in the service-station business.



**SQUEALS**—both porcine and human—climaxed a Rotary "ladies' night" in Asheville, N. C. Charles G. Tennent, a Past District

Governor and now Club Service man on Rotary's "A. & O. Committee," is shown awarding the grand prize to the lucky (?) winner.

Photo: Culbertson

Photo: Willmott



**THE 200** youngsters who packed this paddle ferry boat for the annual river outing provided by the Rotary Club of Essendon, Aus-

tralia, for the inmates of children's homes agree that this year's jaunt was the "best yet." There were prizes and treats, too.



**THE NEW** International Affairs Committee of Rotary International as photographed during its first meeting, which was held in Rotary's Central Office in Chicago, Ill., late in August. Left to right: Jorge Roa Martinez, of Pereira, Colombia; Francis A. Kettaneh, of Beirut, Lebanon; C. P. Barnum, of the Secretariat; Chairman Howard Le Roy, of Washing-

ton, D. C.; Richard Hedke, of Detroit, Mich., President, Rotary International; Vice-Chairman Ben Cherrington, of Denver, Colo.; and C. H. Burchell, of Halifax, N. S., Canada.

**Feast.** ANGUS S. MITCHELL, of Melbourne, Australia, a member of Rotary's Institutes of International Understanding Committee and a Past Director of Rotary International, writes that he is enjoying a real feast of happy Rotary memories, stimulated by the recent redecoration of his Rotary den with the consequent inspection of numerous old letters and records.

**Friends in Need.** Residents of Grosse Pointe, Mich., are still talking about the dramatic "rescue" which local Rotarians engineered to bring one of their number—Dr. JULIUS C. TAPERT—and members of his family home from a Springfield, Ill., hospital. Suffering serious injuries in an automobile accident which cost the life of one of the party, Dr. TAPERT and the others had progressed to the stage where they could leave the hospital. However, he could not be moved by regular, jolting transportation. Apprised of the situation, FRANCIS G. PALMER, then President of the Grosse Pointe Rotary Club, and his committee were ready to hire an airplane for the trip. Pleading for a few hours to consider the matter, PRESIDENT PALMER approached a friend, HARVEY FRUEHAUF,

### Grave Service

Members of the Rotary Club of Liège, Belgium, recently paid their respects to the memory of the son of an American Rotarian at his grave near their city (see "The Rotarian" for August, page 44), and they would now like to extend that courtesy to other Rotarians in the United States who have sons buried in either the cemeteries of Henri Chapelle or La Neuville en Condroz. Rotarians interested should contact the Secretary of the Liège Club, Marcel Tilkin, Rue Destriveaux, 18, Liège, Belgium.

Jean Dillion, Secretary of the Rotary Club of Nancy, France, has sent word that his Club would like to perform the same service for citizens of the United States, Canada, or England who have kin buried in that region.

owner of a \$40,000 private plane. To make a long story short, the plane was remodelled for ambulance duty and made available for the mission. The pilot's wife, a former air-line hostess and registered nurse, volunteered to make the trip, too.

**Translation.** Another "star" has been awarded FRANK R. STAGER, a member of the Rotary Club of Sterling, Ill., and a Past District Governor. The song *Our Rotary*, which he authored, has now been translated into the Finnish language by the President and Secretary of the Rotary Club of Lappeenranta, Finland, and it has been distributed to all Rotary Clubs in Finland.

**Tax Simplifier.** FRANK WILBUR MAIN, a member of the Rotary Club of Pittsburgh, Pa., has, practically single-handed, stimulated national thinking on income tax simplification in the United States. A certified public accountant, he decided several years ago that something should be done about the cumbersome Federal income-tax structure, which was conceived during World War I. Accordingly, he developed a simplified plan—the incentive income-tax plan—which is now pending before the United States Congress. ROTARIAN MAIN has prepared a folder discussing the objectives, philosophy, provisions, and benefits of the proposed plan, which he will send to those who are interested. Address him at Room 1900, First National Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

**Active.** His fellow members of the Rotary Club of St. Albans, Vt., are wondering whether CHARLES D. WATSON, who served as Club President in 1942-43, and who recently observed his 86th birthday, is one of the oldest active Rotarians in the United States. He has been active in his Club since 1924.

**Fourth Object Project.** "What can we do to further the Fourth Object?" is a familiar question at most Rotary Clubs which ALBERT E. ROBINSON, a Wembley, England, Rotarian, is visiting

on a business tour of Australia. He also noticed the fat 30- and 40-page newspapers down under and thought wistfully of the anemic four- and eight-page papers in Great Britain and Europe, still in the grip of a newsprint shortage. In Dubbo he suggested that local Rotarians mail their old newspapers to Rotarians in other parts of the world, so they might profit from the information-packed columns. When the Club responded to the idea, he had some wrappers printed to get the project started. "This appears to be a matter in which all Districts could participate with advantage," ROTARIAN ROBINSON comments.

**Jingle Bill.** When the Rotary Club of Effingham, Ill., asked ROTARIAN PERCY C. RAYMER to submit his bill for engraving Club guest cards, it received this jingle:

*You've asked me to submit a bill  
For work that I have done;  
But all I ask is your goodwill—  
I don't want any "mon."*

*I couldn't take it with me  
When at the Pearly Gate  
Saint Peter says, "Come in, my boy,  
You're here, but, gosh, you're late."*

*And if I'd spend it here on earth,  
Dear Uncle Sam would holler,  
"I want a bigger income tax;  
You've made another dollar."*

*If sending bills would cure my ills  
And soothe away my trouble,  
I'd put my price away up nice  
And charge you more than double.*

*So just let me sleep at night  
With conscience clear (or dead),  
Forget the cost and profit lost;  
The Club's that much ahead.*

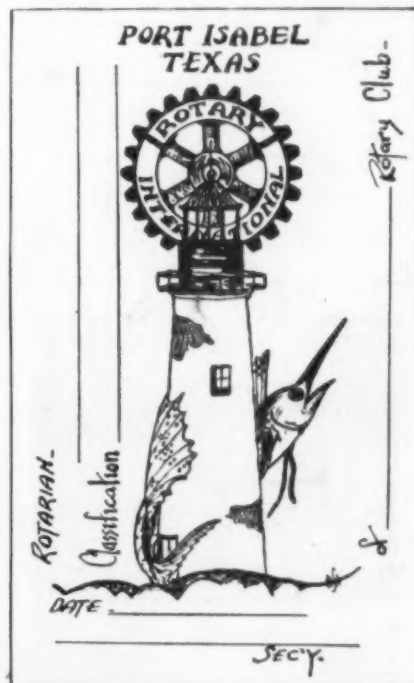
**Governor.** The Board of Directors of Rotary International, PRESIDENT RICHARD C. HEDKE acting in its behalf, has elected J. H. VAN MAMEREN, of Apeldoorn, The Netherlands, as Governor of District 59.

**Inspiration.** CLARENCE W. PETERSON, of Tracy, Calif., Governor of Rotary's 106th District, has announced a contest which should inspire the Clubs of his District. The Club with the most outstanding Club and Community Service record will receive as a prize a solid ivory, hand-carved, and inlaid gavel. It was made available through the courtesy of DISTRICT GOVERNOR C. E. V. NATHANIELSZ, of Colombo, Ceylon.

—THE SCRATCHPAD MAN



IF AN El Monte, Calif., Rotarian fails to make up missed attendance, his cog on the Club's wheel is reversed—in black. Left to right: Immediate Past President Richard Honey, President Lowell J. Arnold, and Hugh M. Tiner, Governor of District 107.

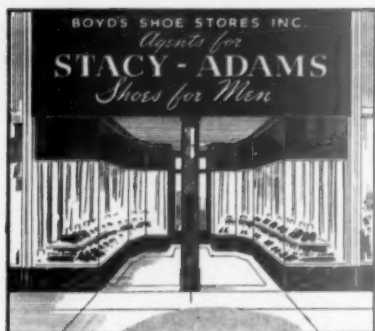


ROTARIAN "make-uppers" in Port Isabel, Tex., are presented cards like this to prove their attendance. It features the city's main landmark, a century-old lighthouse.



SECRET keepers de luxe, wives of members of the Rotary Club of Santa Ana, Calif., recently burlesqued the annual ladies' night program. They hid in the anteroom until

the Rotarians had assembled, and then swooped in and took over. Mrs. J. E. Daniger (third from the right), wife of a Past President, assumed the chair for the day.



*Brockton 62 Massachusetts*



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## Exciting Days in India

*[Continued from page 21]*

victorious at the polls in nine of the 11 Provinces.

Whatever the outcome of the further negotiations necessary to establish an Indian national Government, I believe the people of India—Hindus, Moslems, and all the other groups—appreciate the diligent and sincere work of the British Cabinet delegation to achieve a settlement for the good of India.

Oh, we've had differences with the British, to be sure. But the culture we've acquired from 200 years of association with them cannot be shed lightly like an overcoat when the weather changes. English history, English statutes, and English literature are the history, law, and writing of liberty, and these things have had a unique part in molding our thoughts. At times we have wished that England would practice more of what she preaches, but now she is attempting to do just that.

England's presence in India is a historical accident. Ever since 2000 B.C. the riches of our great subcontinent have tempted many conquerors. We have been invaded by many peoples, but we've always preserved a national entity because we've absorbed each succeeding wave of newcomers into our life.

The Europeans were the last of these groups to beat a path to our treasure house. They were led by the Portuguese in 1498, who were driven out by the Dutch, and who in turn were dislodged by the French and English.

The two latter nations fought each other bitterly through their respective trading organizations, the British and

French East India Companies. The peak of their exploitation came in the 18th Century, concurrent with the breakdown of the Moslem Empire in India into rival kingdoms. This disintegration gave the French and the British an opportunity to expand their power. For a half century both companies employed intrigue and bribery to ally themselves with native rulers to advance their own aims. Ultimately the English defeated the French in what had become a world-wide economic and political conflict between the two. Thereafter England held sole sway in the country.

As Indians prepare for their future freedom, they can look back and draw inspiration from the past, for humanity got a head start in this part of the world. Those who think of India as a backward nation may be surprised to know that only 40 miles from my home town of Shikarpur, Sind, archaeologists 20 years ago discovered Mohenjo-Daro—"City of the Dead"—where in 5000 B.C. citizens practiced irrigation and had written language, a highly developed trade, brick houses two and three stories high, bathrooms, and a drainage system better than any known in Europe before the 19th Century.

The glories of yesterday can rebloom into the glories of tomorrow. Surely, India is complex and paradoxical and faces a future studded with difficult problems. What nation of 400 million people and a land area equal to Europe minus Russia wouldn't? But that doesn't discourage the leaders who have fought for India's independence. And we must



PROGRESSIVE employers are interested in the welfare of their workers, just as they are in the Western world. Here a company nurse examines the children of workers at a cotton mill.



work out these problems by ourselves. They cannot be solved for us.

Naturally, our first objective is unification of the country under a national Government. With the British Cabinet mission plan, or some other plan, we'll bring the 11 Provinces and the 562 Indian States together into a representative central governing body. Today the over-all authority of these areas is centralized in the British Government. Under the new Constitution the political power will be unified in the people of India, who geographically are one people. Walled by the lofty Himalayas on the north and surrounded on the other

Photo: European



IN MADRAS, the third-largest city in India, a sign in English, Urdu, and Tamil warns all would-be bathers of the risk they are taking.

three sides by the sea, India is a natural geographic unit.

Having achieved unity, we can turn our attention toward raising the standard of living of the vast segment of humanity that calls India its home. That standard has been pitifully low till now—an average annual per capita income of \$30, but India has the capacity to swell that 20 or 25 times. It is a country rich in raw materials of almost every type, and all that we need is to have millions of unemployed men work them into usable and consumable goods.

That's an ambitious program. It means agrarian reform; industrial expansion; enlarged educational opportunities; improved health, sanitation, and housing. But the blueprints of such a program have already been drawn. In 1944 a group of foresighted Indian economists and industrialists drafted and published the "Bombay Plan," a 15-year program calculated to triple national income. Taking cognizance of the fact that India's economy is unbalanced, with 73 percent of the people earning a meager living in the fields and only 2 percent working in industry, it proposes a fivefold expansion of industry, raising its contribution to the national income from 17 to 35 percent. Meanwhile agri-

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white Albacore tuna, flaky and tender . . .  
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North Pacific clams, minced for perfect chowder . . .  
smoked Willapa oysters, with a tasty tang . . .  
smoked oyster pate, too, for exciting canapes. Six adventures in good eating—two generous tins of each—12 in all; beautifully gift packaged—complete with booklet of Lila Kaakinen's own special recipes—gift card included. Send gift list with check or money order.  
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Photo: Acme

INDIA'S 2 million troops constituted the largest volunteer army ever raised. Here Field Marshal Viscount Wavell (right), the Viceroy, chats with two winners of the Victoria Cross.

cultural output will rise 1.3 times, but will drop from 53 to 40 percent of the national income.

Even without scientific methods, India's agricultural record is not insignificant. She grows practically all the world's jute and one-third of the world's cattle. She produces more hides, skins, and peanuts than any other nation and ranks second in cane sugar, cotton, and rice.

Industrially, India was undeveloped before the war. Even so, she ranked eighth among all nations, and has much to be proud of. The Tata Steel Works near Calcutta, for instance, are the largest in the British Empire. And near-by, an iron range 30 miles long contains deposits equalling in tonnage and excelling in quality the ore of the Lake Superior region in the United States. Moreover, India has vast untapped mineral resources, the full extent of which is unknown because geological surveys are incomplete.

Application of the health and welfare features of the Bombay Plan will go a long way toward reducing India's high infant mortality and death rates and toward lengthening the average life expectancy, now only 27 years.

Education of the masses is unquestionably one of the major tasks in the years ahead. Only about 12 percent of the population is literate. Yet India's scientific and cultural contributions prove its abilities. For example, Indians have won the Nobel Prize in every field. Four of our great universities enroll between 16,000 and 38,000 students each. And Indian youths, studying at English and American universities, often rank higher scholastically than English and American boys.

The hundreds of languages and dialects spoken in India are sometimes

considered a barrier to any real unity. But it is no insurmountable hurdle. Though the census of 1931 listed 11 tongues spoken by more than 10 million persons each, one language—Hindustani—is in wide usage, and all educated Indians speak English.

Another so-called "problem"—that of our religious differences—is exaggerated. To understand the Moslem and Hindu philosophies one must refer to the social circumstances and the prevailing conditions when they came into being. The respect of the Hindu for the cow arose from the great need of preserving this animal for the farm and the dairy. The Moslem's repugnance for the pig arose from the filthy condition of this animal.

The caste system of the Hindus was originally of the "guild" pattern, but later degenerated into social tyranny. It is gratifying that Moslems are giving greater emphasis to the sound principles of social justice taught in the holy "Koran" and discarding the "sword" as the instrument of a cave-man. Moreover, the caste system of the Hindus is fast disappearing—and Hinduism itself is regaining its original purity of being a spiritual philosophy, not static, but growing and catholic in its concept. Men born into different faiths are now admitted into its folds; rituals and symbolism which through degeneration of Hindu priesthood had come to be largely recognized as principal features of Hinduism are fast losing their spiritual value.

These differences between Hindus and Moslems have been diabolically used by political opportunists to inflame religious feeling. Left alone, Hindus and Moslems get along fine. They've lived side by side for 1,000 years with little friction, and in many places they

speak the same language, observe the same customs, and come from the same racial stock.

In the changing kaleidoscopic picture that India offers to the world, Rotary will play a significant part. Of that I am sure, for our people quickly grasp the idealism of the "the ideal of service." Our first Rotary Club was established in Calcutta, in 1919; today in the seven-District area comprising India, Burma, and Ceylon we have 69 Clubs. In this region Rotary has shown great vitality. This is evidenced not only by the increase in Clubs, but by numerous Community Service activities, many of which have been reported in *THE ROTARIAN*. Under the able administration of Herbert W. Bryant, the office of Rotary's Secretariat in Bombay has had a far-reaching influence, both within and without Rotary circles. Our regional publication, the *Far Eastern Rotary Wheel*, is a monthly record of progress.

India is an ancient country where spiritual values are rated high. Rotary ideas and ideals are akin to Indian thought and culture. Its coming is coincidental with our stimulating contact with Western ideas of trade and industry and science and political freedom. We who are Rotarians believe that the Rotary concept of service can supply the ameliorating factor to lubricate and turn to humanitarian account the change that is sweeping over India.

## Talking It Over

[Continued from page 3]

in Washington, is shown on the left, and the cachet shows also pictures of the famous mulberry tree, the building in which Long's office was housed, and the public well from which water, used in the operation, was drawn.

The Rotarians and the citizens of Jefferson are proud of their heritage. They may be so proud that they will ignore your article. Dr. Long was my grandfather's family physician, in charge when my father was born, and I am very prideful of the honor that has come to Georgia because of Dr. Long, and I would think that you would like very much to join our fellow Rotarians in Jefferson in helping to commemorate the work of this famous scientist, and not that of the pretender so aptly described by René Fülöp-Miller.



Dr. Long

### Long Discovered Anesthetics

Says LEWIS H. BECK, SR., Rotarian  
Employment Service  
Griffin, Georgia

In *THE ROTARIAN* for September, René Fülöp-Miller gives credit for the discovery of anesthetics in surgery to Dr. W.

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T. G. Morton, a dentist of Boston, Massachusetts [*The Day Man Conquered Pain*]. The medical profession now generally concedes this honor to Dr. Crawford W. Long, a country physician at Jefferson, Georgia, on March 30, 1842, four years before Morton's first operation.

Regardless of the fact that Dr. Long did not publish his discovery until some years after Morton's experiment, full proof exists (which has long been accepted by the medical profession) that Dr. Long performed numerous experiments using sulphuric ether from 1842 through 1845, and later.

Both Morton and Dr. Charles T. Jackson, a Boston physician, claimed the honor of the discovery and patented their discovery (the nature of which was secret under the name of "letheon"). A great debate took place in Congress when both Drs. Morton and Jackson attempted to have Congress vote them \$100,000 for their "discovery." Long gladly gave his to suffering mankind, and refused to petition Congress for funds.

This same Dr. Jackson came to Georgia and visited Dr. Long in 1854, and returned to Boston fully convinced of the fact that Dr. Long really discovered the use of anesthetics in surgery, and so reported to the medical profession.

The great University of Pennsylvania, from which Dr. Long received his degree in medicine in 1839, has erected a bronze medallion in honor of Dr. Long. In Statuary Hall in the Capitol in Washington, D. C., is a monument to Dr. Long, presented by the citizens of Georgia.

The article by René Fülop-Miller may be, and probably is, true, but his statement that Boston doctors first used ether in a major operation is not true. The operation in Boston was also the removal of a tumor, four years after Dr. Long had removed one.

Eds. Note: Our thanks to these and other readers for their comments on René Fülop-Miller's article. As these correspondents are aware, the author acknowledged Dr. Long's precedence over Dr. Morton in the use of ether, and we coupled to the reference a footnote reading: "It is claimed that Dr. Long made and demonstrated sul-ether in December, 1841, at Jefferson, Georgia, and that he used it on March 30, 1842, in the case of a patient from whose neck he removed a cystic tumor about one-half inch in diameter. As Author Fülop-Miller notes, the discovery was not announced until 1852, however, when it was reported to the Georgia State Medical Society."

### U. S. Should Sell Barges

Says CHESTER C. THOMPSON  
President

American Waterways Operators  
Washington, D. C.

[Re: *Look North, Look South!*, by Hermann B. Deutsch, in *THE ROTARIAN*, for July.]

While I found Mr. Deutsch's article very interesting, it is obvious that he had only in mind the development and activities of Inland Waterways Corporation, operator of the Federal Barge Line, which is wholly owned, financed, and managed by the United States Government.

Mr. Deutsch could have well pointed out that the Federal Barge Line does less than 5 percent of the presently available water-transportation business over the routes upon which it operates

## The Kiver-to-Kiver Klub

WANT to become a member? All you have to do is to read this issue of *The Rotarian* from "kiver to kiver." Then check what you believe to be the right answers to the questions listed below. You can "double check" by looking on page 58. Count 10 for each question answered correctly, and if your score is 80 or more, you are a "Kiver-to-Kiver Klubber."

1. The Look Ahead is by:  
Richard C. Hedke.  
Wilfred Jones.  
Vera Micheles Dean.  
B. T. Thakur.
2. Harry H. Rogers was President of Rotary International in:  
1942-43. 1917-18. 1928-29. 1926-27.
3. According to B. T. Thakur, the main topic in India today is:  
Atomic energy.  
Impending freedom.  
Universal suffrage.  
Greater industrialization.
4. Rotarian Carl Zapffe has written a book about:  
The art of painting.  
Catching turtles.  
His home town.  
Modern railroads.
5. Vera Micheles Dean says the formula that aggressive war is a crime for

which instigators and perpetrators can be tried as war criminals is:

Really not very important.  
As revolutionary in its implications as the discovery of the atomic bomb.  
A matter which historians will probably overlook.

6. In his article Donald M. Nelson declares that international relations have been left too much to:

Historians.  
Militaryists.  
Businessmen.  
Statesmen and diplomats.

7. Young people in Switzerland have taken to playing \_\_\_\_\_, according to Adolf Galliker:

Soccer.  
Baseball.  
Cribbage.  
Business.

8. The debate-of-the-month this time is about:

Income tax.  
Licensing poll takers.  
Liberal vs. practical education.

9. Ben M. Cherrington writes about:  
UNRRA. U.N. UNESCO. WHO.

10. Rotary's Institutes of International Understanding are now celebrating their \_\_\_\_\_ anniversary:  
First. Fourteenth. Fourth. Tenth.

and competes with private enterprise.

The members of this Association fully agree with Mr. Deutsch that the Government-owned barge line has done an excellent job in developing inland-waterways commerce, but believe now is the time for the Government to begin the orderly liquidation of that enterprise and permit privately owned barge lines to prosper without Government competition, as was contemplated in the Act of June 3, 1924, creating the Inland Waterways Corporation.

### **Eight Rooms for \$2,000!**

*Reports* ALBERT EDWARD WIGGAM  
Author, *Let's Explore Your Mind*  
Vernon, Indiana

I'm glad to see THE ROTARIAN tell about rammed earth [*Why Not Rammed Earth?*, by Gina Allen, August issue].

My friend Robert C. Cook, editor of the *Journal of Heredity*, built a rammed-earth house in Washington, D. C., out of the dirt from the cellar—eight rooms, for \$1,200, about 1935, exclusive of plumbing. Cool in Summer, warm in Winter. He paints it with linseed oil, as he tells me was done in Babylon, where the houses after 5,000 years are still standing. Anybody anywhere can make some board forms and build the walls of his own house very cheaply—under \$2,000 for eight rooms. My neighbor has just built a five-room and kitchen house for \$5,000—shoddy throughout. Another neighbor is building a five-room and kitchen house—three downstairs, two half-story rooms upstairs—for \$8,500. Very poor construction and lumber.

Let's get back to Mother Earth!

### **New Points on Rammed Earth**

From H. H. DeLONG, Acting Head  
Dept. of Agricultural Engineering  
South Dakota State College  
Brookings, South Dakota

[Re: *Why Not Rammed Earth?*, by Gina Allen, in THE ROTARIAN for August.]

Much of the research work done with rammed earth as a building material has been done here at our South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station. The leader in this research project was the late R. L. Patty, and in the article there are several quotations of his work. I have had a good deal to do with the actual building of the farm buildings which we have built at our Experiment Station, and have worked with the material for the last ten years.

We, of course, appreciate the attention and publicity which will surely come from such an article, but a few points should be corrected. For instance, an experienced workman would not suggest that ramming be done with a small rammer first and then with the large flat-headed one last; at least this is the reverse of the procedure which we use. In quoting our work, the writer recommends 50 to 67 percent sand; our latest work, however, shows that 75 percent sand is best. The statement "A rammed-earth wall 15 inches thick will provide a warmer house than any other conventional wall of the same thickness" would not stand up to any



## **YOU CAN POINT OUT THESE REASONS FOR ARMY ENLISTMENT**

**Y**OUR organization is co-operating in the enlistment of a fine new Regular Army. Here are some of the important advantages you can point out to prospective enlistees with whom you discuss the matter under your plan:

- **NEW HIGHER PAY**—Considering the fact that food, clothing, quarters, medical and dental care are all supplied, the Army man's take-home pay is actually higher than that of many skilled workers.
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- **ENLISTMENT PERIOD**—Enlistments for 1½, 2 or 3 years are now permitted. The 3-year enlistment is to be desired because it allows a choice of branch of service and overseas theater (of those still open). One-year enlistments are available to those now in the Army with 6 or more months of service.
- **REENLISTMENT BONUS**—\$50 for each year of active service since such bonus was last paid, or since last entry into service, provided reenlistment is within 3 months of last honorable discharge.
- **MUSTERING-OUT PAY**—Based upon length of service, this is offered to all men who are discharged to enlist or reenlist.
- **REENLISTMENT FURLOUGH**—Offered to all men who reenlist within 20 days. Details of other furlough privileges can be obtained from Recruiting Officers.
- **TRAINING, EDUCATION**—The opportunity to learn in the Army more than 200 skills and trades, with splendid on-the-job training.

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scientific investigation. There are some building materials—more or less "conventional"—which have 10, 12, or 15 times the insulating value of rammed earth. Rammed earth has fair insulation qualities, chiefly due to the fact that the walls are built very thick, and not due to the fact that its insulation qualities are high.

We get hundreds of letters from people asking if this material can be used in the building of homes, especially since the shortage of materials is so acute. We are sure that homes can be built of this material, but the work which we have done has been with farm buildings only. We always remind people that rammed earth will not solve their entire problem as they must still provide roof structures, windows, doors, and interior partitions, along with wiring and plumbing facilities.

One other complication is developing and that is the granting of building permits within city limits. We have received word from dozens of people who cannot obtain building permits for building homes of rammed earth. Invariably on their city building committee there will be one or more contractors in the business of building with the other types of building materials such as wood or masonry. Their decisions usually come through a prejudice for their own building material rather than through actual investigation of the facts.

#### Want to Write in Esperanto?

Asks ARTHUR B. IMEL, *Rotarian Secretary, Blackwell Oil & Gas Co. Cushing, Oklahoma*

IN THE ROTARIAN for March you ran my name in the *Hobby Hitching Post* directory, offering to correspond with Rotarians in New Zealand and Australia. As a result, I just heard from D. G. Gregorie, Pahiatua, New Zealand. He asks whether any member of our Club would care to correspond in Esperanto with non-English-speaking Rotarians. Perhaps Rotarians elsewhere would like to get in touch with him about this.

#### Footnoting Alien Detention

By LUIS P. SABOGAL, *Rotarian Odontologist Callao, Peru*

In a recent meeting one of our fellow Rotarians, Adolfo Weinstein, read a report in which he told of an interview with German citizens who had just returned to their homes in Peru after being interned in American concentration camps during the war. We listened with interest, as we had read of how the Germans had dealt with their captives in Europe, and we knew something of how prisoners of war had been treated in the United States [see *Behind Barbed Wire*, by Genevieve Forbes Herrick, THE ROTARIAN for March, 1946]. Since this report is really the truth—I know the man and have spoken with him—I take the liberty of sending it to you. Perhaps you will want to publish at least some extracts from it.

We interrogated a German citizen who had resided in Peru for 19 years and had returned only two days before. His healthy countenance and good humor were fore-runners of what he was to relate. When

the aliens were first installed at the Kennedy, Texas, camp, they were housed in small quarters suitable for four persons, where they had all types of modern equipment for their comfort. Their guards were cultured persons, and all forms of solace were offered, such as reading material, educational films, etc. It seemed rather a sort of friendly guardianship and not the usual strict attitude taken toward enemy prisoners. Later when they were moved to the camp at Bismarck, North Dakota, they were put in barracks for 32 persons, where the prisoners slept in cleanliness. . . .

All clothing worn by the prisoners during the time of their imprisonment, including different types of shoes, was provided by the U. S. Government. . . .

Since there is much forest conservation in the U. S., this type of work was offered to those prisoners who wished this kind of work. Many were glad to accept this job since it offered healthful exercise and a monthly income of \$65. . . .

Food was of the best. Breakfast consisted of eggs, milk, cream, marmalade, etc., and as much as desired. Luncheons were of soup, meat, two kinds of vegetables, and dessert. Coffee and bread were adequate. Afternoon tea was served, and the supper was similar to breakfast, frequently with fish or fowl. Medical and dental care was provided, and dental plates were fitted. Eye examinations were made and glasses were given. Medicine was prescribed and dispensed to the sick—all this without charge.

Asking the ex-prisoner about the political viewpoint of the internees as a result of the treatment received, he said some changed, but others become more Nazi-minded than before.

#### Sing Verse Four Too!

Asks M. E. DODD, D.D., *Rotarian Clergyman Shreveport, Louisiana*

IN TALKING IT OVER [in THE ROTARIAN for August] a padre suggested that Rotarians sing the right words to America.

May I suggest that we sing verse four occasionally. I have been a member of Rotary for nearly a quarter of a century and have attended Rotary Club meetings all over the world and it is the rarest thing, if ever, to hear a Club sing, "Our fathers' God, to Thee." It always makes me feel that the greatest trouble of the whole world is that they never get to God; they have left Him out too long.

#### Reflections on 20 Years

By THOS. MCE. VICKERS, *Rotarian Credit Management Syracuse, New York*

Seeing so many pictures in THE ROTARIAN of Rotarians who have attained long service in our organization, some of my friends have insisted that I send you the following reflections upon my completing 20 years in Rotary:

*It isn't the years that a man has been in  
That of him a Rotarian have made,  
It's the years through which Rotary has got  
into him  
That result in his making the grade.*

*You may come to the meetings, or else stay  
away,  
But if service is not put above self,  
Rotary for you is a failure, I say,  
Though you may have a large store of  
pelf.*

*Your fellowship should be, as the world is,  
wide;  
To help understanding, goodwill  
Is the task that for you and for me is  
implied,  
If for Rotary we each fill the bill.*

*Rotary should be a beacon—a guide,  
We must by its ideals steer true;  
When it governs each phase of your daily  
life,  
Then Rotary's successful for you.*

*A kind word now and then, a pat on the  
back,  
Will often bring cheer to a friend,  
You'll be glad that you've helped to smooth  
someone's path  
When your journey here reaches its end.*



## Our Institutes: Now Ten Years Old

[Continued from page 30]

lecturers find school audiences alert, observant, and piercingly intelligent. Kids wouldn't be kids if they didn't ask amusing questions, like "How do the Australians celebrate the Fourth of July?" But they ask the same Australian speaker questions like "How far do your labor laws control relations between labor and management?" that show how well informed and penetrating they are.

The keen interest of high-school boys and girls is perhaps best illustrated by the report of a speaker who said he was kept two hours after his address answering the 94 unduplicated questions asked him. And at Redstone High School in Republic, Pennsylvania, where there was no auditorium big enough to accommodate the 1,100 students, the lecturer made his speech over a public-address system to each room. Afterward the students were so anxious to know what the speaker looked like that the principal promised he'd lead next week's speaker around room by room for a pre-speech inspection.

At times student impulses assume strange cultural outcroppings. Take Jack Bednarchie, of Thomas A. Edison High School, Elmira Heights, New York. While Archibald Gilchrist spoke, Jack made a sketch of him. After the talk, Jack requested Gilchrist's autograph. Gilchrist was pleasantly surprised to find it an excellent likeness. "You can have my autograph, all right," he told Jack, "but not on this. No, sir, I'm keeping this, and I want *your* autograph on it."


A wholly unintended by-product of Rotary Institutes has been the excellent public-relations bonus which has accrued during the years. The following incidents illustrate: Speaking in Nokomis, Illinois, Simon Davidian received a visit from a delegation from Pana, a near-by town where he had spoken the previous year. The Pana group had been so impressed with his talk that they wanted to learn of latest developments in his field. In Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, there's no Rotary Club, but local teachers had heard Institute speakers and they weren't going to let that technicality foil their plans. So they wrote to the Secretariat in Chicago and arrangements were made to organize an Institute in Hollidaysburg. Moreover, many Clubs find that Institutes stimulate interest in Rotary and increase membership.

The men who make these forums what they are are the speakers themselves. Their lot is not easy. Scrambling around on their circuit of two speeches a day, five days a week, these men and women are subject to the occupational hazards of their trade. They get up to catch

4:30 A.M. busses to make their next lecture, sometimes stay in hotels dating from the rope-for-fire-escape period, often quietly yield to civic pride by suffering through an introduction "separately and individually to practically every member of the audience," and sometimes reach a town which one speaker described by saying, "Remember the song 'I took one look at you and then my heart stood still?'"

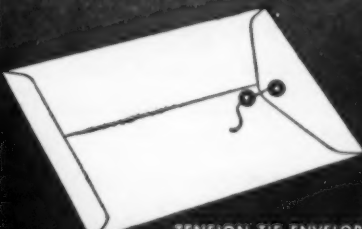
But whether they're flying by plane or rocking over back roads in decrepit busses, whether they're eating meals "in solitary grandeur at bus-station lunch counters" or feasting on chicken five nights a week at sumptuous banquets, these men and women see at firsthand how Institutes infuse audiences with international understanding. Judging from their reports, international understanding begins at home with domestic understanding.

There's a case of a lecturer whose car broke down in the middle of a tour. His Rotarian host loaned him his own car to complete the circuit. Another time the speaker missed the last bus because he stepped aside to allow a woman with a baby in her arms to climb aboard ahead of him and then found he couldn't



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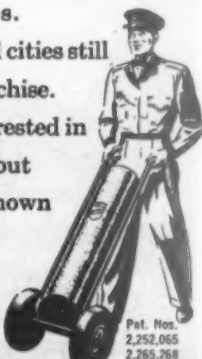


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Avenue, Baltimore 1, Maryland.

squeeze in. But the President of the guest Rotary Club drove 50 miles to fetch him. They arrived only ten minutes late.

Interest in the Institutes themselves is becoming international. In 1944 they spread over both U. S. borders to make their appearance in Canada and Mexico.\* Last year others were organized in the Dominican Republic, and during 1946-47, in addition to repeat performances in Canada and the Dominican Republic, Institutes are being formed for the first time in Cuba and Puerto Rico. Continued interest manifest in Latin America and other countries seems to justify the hope that soon these affairs will be truly world-wide in scope.

Despite the fact that Institutes com-

\* See *Our Institutes Are International*, by Herbert W. Hines, *THE ROTARIAN*, October, 1944.

## 'We'—Not 'They'

By H. H. Fisher

Rotarian, Salt Lake City, Utah

**W**HEN I, like a good little soldier, write my book, *My War and to Hell with It*, the final chapter will be headed by the plea at the top of this article and will go somewhat as follows:

"It all seems so very long ago. Sometimes it's so misty it seems not to have happened at all. I'm back in the swing now. I'm back slapping shoulders. I'm back safe and unworried, trying to run a business, trying to make money, trying to outfox my competitors. Hell! I'm a civilian.

"But once in a while it returns with such stark clarity that I'm living it once more. It is brought by the crack of a firecracker and my intuitive jerk to get the safety of the earth against and around me. It's brought back by the involuntary wary listening to every plane and the embarrassed realization that it's 'friendly.' But it's brought most often by my own outrage and fury at the Administration. When I find myself fuming, 'Why don't they'—then I remember.

"It really happened. For the first five months in combat I slept in a fox hole. For more than ten months I was part of the insane destruction of war. I was actually in the awful maelstrom of broken bodies, broken lives, broken homes, and death. And I thought, (If you don't die very early in battle, you have time for a great deal of thinking.)

"I tried to analyze the causes of this horror. 'Why was I, Bill Fisher the Rotarian, the back slapper, the man trying to get ahead, the man who neither by intent nor by design was cast to this mold; why was I here?'

pete with football and basketball games, with inclement weather, chambers of commerce meetings, church socials, bingo parties, and flu epidemics, they've made seven-league strides in their first ten years. Not only have they taken firm root, but they're growing.

With the 1946-47 season Rotary Institutes roll up their sleeves to start the second decade of encouraging and fostering "the advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace." There is a logical progression in the sequence of that Fourth Object goal, for obviously peace cannot be attained without goodwill, and goodwill cannot exist except in an atmosphere of understanding. So Institutes will go on trying to cultivate international understanding. Then the other links in that chain may fall into line more readily.

"The reason was obvious. I had only myself to blame. I had never before been a part of my country. My service had been lip service. I had been too busy doing the things I enjoyed; things like counting profits, playing golf, going to parties, joining the right clubs. I couldn't be bothered helping to run the country. Let the politicians, the ward heelers, and union leaders do that. Have fun, get mine, and stand back and refer to the Government as 'they'; ridicule 'them,' that was my credo.

"How could I complain about the conduct of a world to which I had contributed nothing? How could I rant at events whose tide I had never tried to stem? I and men like me were to blame because nonfeasance in a republic is a greater crime than malfeasance.

"It was then I swore that if I were to come out alive, I would never again say 'they.' I would become a small but definite part of the country and its Government. 'We' might be defeated. 'We' might do even a worse job than 'they' had. But sink or swim, win or lose, by God Almighty Himself, it was going to be 'we' and not 'they' that did it."

### Answers to Klub Quiz, Page 54

1. Richard C. Hedke. 2. 1926-27.
3. Impending freedom. 4. His home town.
5. As revolutionary in its implications as the discovery of the atomic bomb.
6. Statesmen and diplomats. 7. Business.
8. Licensing poll takers. 9. UNESCO. 10. Tenth.

# Opinion

Pithy Bits Gleaned  
from Talks, Letters, and  
Rotary Publications

## Self-Examination Necessary

RÉNE LÓPEZ VARGAS, *Rotarian*  
Lawyer  
Cauquenes, Chile

To be a Rotarian, an individual examination of the conscience is necessary. If upon entering Rotary the person does not feel a vivid enthusiasm awaken in him, nor does this happen after a long stay in Rotary; if in Rotary one does not find an intimate satisfaction and a joyful spirit; if one does not feel an affection for the organization, it is much better to vacate the respective place in the Rotary Club.—From an article in REVISTA ROTARIA.

## Is Each Giving His Best?

T. H. KASSNER, *Rotarian*  
Works Supt., U. S. Gypsum Company  
Sweetwater, Texas

How well are we as individuals living up to the Second Object of Rotary? Is each of us giving his business what every honest business deserves—his best efforts—in order that his business may supply the greatest possible service or the best possible values, at the lowest possible cost, and at the same time pay fair wages and earn a fair profit? Much of the trouble in the business world today is that too many people are trying to get material gain without giving their best. I think that too many people are forgetting the advancement we have all made during the present century.

There is a quotation posted in various offices which reads: "I complained because I had no shoes, until I met a man who had no feet." I admire a person who gives full value, who regardless of circumstances does just a little more than he could get by with. There is a one-armed bootblack in our town who, regardless of the fact that he only has one arm, always turns out a first-class job. He is not willing to trade on his handicap. He was shining my shoes one day and I was feeling sorry for him when I looked up and a blind man, who is also a bootblack, passed with a Seeing Eye dog. "I complained because I had no shoes, until I met a man who had no feet."—From a Rotary Club address.

## Build No Chinese Wall

JOSEPH F. SANDIFER, *Rotarian*  
Educator  
Hendersonville, North Carolina

These recent scientific advances have made the world a neighborhood, so to speak. It is up to Rotary and similar humanitarian organizations to assist governmental agencies in making it a brotherhood. The spirit of isolationism, fostered by certain groups in this country at times, but now virtually nonexistent, is foreign to Rotary's policies. No nation can live to itself alone and no nation can find security alone. The Chinese Wall is an ancient symbol. We

honor the heroism displayed by the ancient Greeks at Thermopylae, but we dare not resort to that mode of holding back the invading hordes. During the confusion or controversy several years ago regarding Thanksgiving dates, an after-dinner speaker stated that we really needed two Thanksgivings—one to render thanks for the Atlantic Ocean and the other to give thanks for the Pacific. Modern modes of warfare nullify fully the sense of security found even in wide expanses of water.—From a Rotary District Conference address.

## An Obligation for Ten-Talent Men

ARTHUR T. KEIRLE, *Rotarian*  
Proprietor, Fire-Alarm Company  
Sydney, Australia

I firmly believe in the brotherhood of man, but not in his equality. I remember many years ago listening to a lecture in Sydney by the late Annie Besant. Her opening sentence was, "All men are brothers," which was met with loud applause. She then said, "I am now about to make a statement which you will not applaud. 'All men are not equal.'" No applause. She contended that Nature is against it. Flowers in the garden are of unequal fragrance and beauty; birds in the nest are of unequal strength and size. What of it? Surely the obligation rests on the ten-talent men. That is Rotary's ethical mission, its self-surrender charter of service.—From an address to the Rotary Club of Devonport, Australia.

## Fiddling and Peace

EVAN J. MORRIS, *Rotarian*  
Proprietor, Triangle Book Shop  
Ithaca, New York

Will Rogers aptly said: "America has never lost a war and has never won a peace." Why is this so?

In war we are united in a common cause to defeat the enemy. We accomplish miracles and are the hope and inspiration of the world. As soon as the last shot is fired, we abandon our worthy cause and selfishly return to our own pleasures and indulgences.

Do we really believe in the cause for which so many of our boys have given their lives, or are we merely rallied together in war for self-preservation? Do we really have the courage of our convictions?

In peace we squander our substance in riotous living while others starve; we produce less and demand more; and strike when we should work. Like Nero, we fiddle away our time while the rest of the world burns. The hopes of the world in peace fade away. . . . Let us ask ourselves these questions: Do we overlook black-market dealings? Do we buy illegally? Do we countenance shady affairs? Do we live up to the Ten Commandments? And do we join or do we ignore the forces of good?

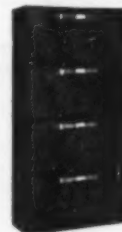


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# Hobby Hitching Post

MOST hobbies grow, to be sure, if they are properly nurtured. But seldom do they take root and spread to such an extent that they branch into big business. That's what orchids did for the Rotarian about whom THE GROOM tells this month.

**A** ONE-TIME bank clerk, and now president of a news-distributing company, CLINT McDADE, a member of the Rotary Club of Chattanooga, Tennessee, began dabbling with orchids as a hobby about ten years ago. His collection was declared to be the "finest in the world" when the American Orchid Society met in Chattanooga just over a year ago. At that time he accomplished a "grand slam," winning more awards than had ever before been presented to one person in the Society's history.

The Society trustees, in a prepared statement, said, "It is a 'rare event indeed' when an exhibitor wins either a first-class certificate or an award of merit, but the McDADE exhibit received two first-class certificates, two awards of merit, and a silver medal."

But back to the root of his hobby. He'd always loved flowers, and for many years he specialized in the culture of iris. His interest in orchids was planted in the late '30s when he was invited to Florida to visit R. H. GORE, a long-time friend, who had just served as Governor of Puerto Rico, and who had a collection of orchids which he wanted to show him.

When Rotarian McDADE was struck by their beauty, his friend gave him some of the plants. He promptly rented space in a greenhouse so that he could putter around with them. Then, as a Christmas gift, his wife presented him with an inexpensive book on orchid culture.

"That was the most expensive \$5 book she ever bought," HOBBYIST McDADE laughs, for since then he has expanded, building several hothouses to hold the orchid plants and seedlings. He has established an orchid range atop Signal Mountain, overlooking the Tennessee River and Chattanooga, a spot which is just right for orchid culture.

True, orchids have become more than a hobby with the McDADES. The entire family has become interested, and the two McDADE sons have joined their father in the venture—particularly the older, EVEREST, who recently returned from four years' military service.

The McDADE collection now includes several plants which EVEREST found in Japan, and which are now "growing like weeds."

It is said that wherever ROTARIAN McDADE goes, he is seen proudly sporting an orchid. That was true several months ago when he made a flying trip

to Great Britain to purchase the world-famous Armstrong and Brown collection at Tunbridge Wells, near London. In fact, as he started on that venture, he was photographed wearing not one but two orchids.

With the approximately 25,000 plants purchased in England, he will have some 65,000 mature plants and even more seedlings. "Will have" is correct, for it will take two seasons before all the English plants and seedlings can be packed and shipped to Tennessee, for they must be packed as carefully as a fine Swiss watch, and they can be moved only during April and May.

While he was in England on his purchasing excursion, someone asked ROTARIAN McDADE if it were true that there was a variety of orchid which was good to eat with sugar and cream.

"Absolutely," he said, "if you wait for it to turn into a seed pod, extract the contents, add the sugar and cream, and freeze the mixture. Vanilla, you know, from the vanilla orchid."

Most of the orchids which he raises are of the Cattleya type, producing the corsage type of bloom, "which everybody thinks of as orchids," ROTARIAN McDADE declares. In one of his greenhouses are rows of "growers' orchids," as he calls them, which include rare and particularly valuable types used principally for exhibition or breeding.

Those plants are worth real money. A seed pod on one represents an effort to cross an Easter-blooming plant with another noted for its size and color, in hopes of getting a plant which will bloom early in the Spring, when orchids are in great demand.

"We wouldn't take \$1,000 just for the chance that pod will produce what we want," ROTARIAN McDADE asserts.



ROTARIAN McDADE examines a Cymbidium Bodmin Moor, variety Jean—one of the delightful hybrid orchids raised in his hothouse.

He has seven years to wait, for it takes that long for Nature to get in its work.

Among the varieties which he raises are many which have won awards from horticultural societies. A few outstanding ones are *C. Edithae White Empress*, F.C.C., R.H.S.; *Lc. Queen Mary*, variety gloriosa, F.C.C.; *Bc. British Queen*, variety Stonehurst, F.C.C., R.H.S.; *Cypripedium Chrysostom*, Richard Fort, F.C.C., R.H.S.; *Cymbidium Ceres*, variety F. J. Hanburn, F.C.C., R.H.S.; *Cymbidium Alexanderi Westonbirt*, F.C.C., R.H.S.; *C. Dinah*, A.M., R.H.S.; *Bc. Mrs. R. Paterson*, F.C.C., R.H.S.; and *Lc. Snowdrift*, variety Empress, A.M., R.H.S.

## What's Your Hobby?

What do you do hobbywise? Would you like to share your experiences with others? Then drop a line to THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM, and one of these months he'll include your name in this column. You must be a Rotarian or a member of a Rotarian's family, however; and you are asked to acknowledge any correspondence which the listing may bring your way.

**Pen Pals:** Peggy Perry (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with young people aged 15-17 especially in France; interested in designing, swimming, tennis, portrait drawing, dancing), 25 Walnut St., Naugatuck, Conn., U.S.A.

**Dolls:** Mrs. Emil C. A. Muuss (wife of Rotarian—collects old dolls; can use parts; especially interested in china kewpies or all-china dolls), 1724 N. First St., Sheboygan, Wis., U.S.A.

**Pen Pals:** Betty Suratt (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with youths aged 16-20 in all countries), Itidgely, Tenn., U.S.A.

**Pen Pals:** Betty Lee Swafford (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with other young people aged 11-15), Box 479, Laurens, S. C., U.S.A.

**Matchbook Covers:** Fred G. Willey (7-year-old son of Rotarian—collects matchbook covers; will exchange), P. O. Box 561, Garland, Tex., U.S.A.

**Pen Pals:** Denise Rzewski (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends aged 13-15; interested in classical music and books), 3 Ridgeview Terrace, Westfield, Mass., U.S.A.

**Hotel Soap Wrappers:** Dale Danielson (collects hotel soap-bar wrappers, with hotel names indicated; will exchange), Russell, Kans., U.S.A.

**Melodeons; Bird Pictures:** Jay L. Cole (interested in reconditioning melodeons; also in color pictures of birds; wishes correspondence with others similarly interested), Batavia, N. Y., U.S.A.

**Roses:** E. H. Schroder (interested in growing roses), 2208 24½ St., Rock Island Ill., U.S.A.

**Sand Shakers:** R. G. Adams (interested in early-American sand shakers), Riverton, N. J., U.S.A.

**Dahlias:** N. E. Sartorius (raises show dahlias), Pocomoke City, Md., U.S.A.

**Photography:** Glenn H. Loomis (interested in photography), Naples, N. Y., U.S.A.

**Flowers; Fruit:** Walter W. Hoffman (grows flowers and fruit), Lake Ave., Midland Park, N. J., U.S.A.

**Antiques:** Edward Turner, Jr. (interested in antiques in general), Casey, Ill., U.S.A.

**Colored Rock Specimens:** Ivan Stewart (collects colored rock specimens), 883 N. Cottage St., Salem, Oreg., U.S.A.

**Amateur Radio:** John O. Stewart (wishes to correspond with others similarly interested), Carmichaels, Pa., U.S.A.

**Stamps:** Harrie S. Mueller (collects stamps; specializes in Confederates), 1505 Park Place, Wichita 4, Kans., U.S.A.

**Amateur Radio:** Howard S. Matthews (wishes to hear from others similarly interested), Guelph, Ont., Canada.

**Coins:** John L. Miller (collects American coins), 112 S. Prospect St., Hagerstown, Md., U.S.A.

**Golf; Fishing:** Albert A. Giesecke, Jr. (interested in golf and fishing), Magnetic Observatory, Huancayo, Peru.

**Flr Trees:** John J. Bouvier (interested in flr trees), Whitinsville, Mass., U.S.A.

**Old Pressed Glass:** Mrs. George L. H. Ash (wife of Rotarian—collects "Daisy Button" pattern of old pressed glass), 1233 Park Row, La Jolla, Calif., U.S.A.

**Stamps:** Harry B. La Barr (collects stamps; specializes in U.S.A.), 315 S. Wilbur Ave., Sayre, Pa., U.S.A.

**Stamps:** Frank L. Patterson (collects stamps), Modern Woodmen Building, Rock Island, Ill., U.S.A.

**Hooked Rugs; Antiques:** Mrs. Arthur McGavin (wife of Rotarian—collects hooked rugs and antiques), 211 Cherry Drive, Wyoming, Pa., U.S.A.

**Stamps; Genealogy:** Samuel G. Gorsline (collects stamps; interested in genealogy), Lock Box 430, Battle Creek, Mich., U.S.A.

**Electric Trains; Wood Carving:** Wray P. White (interested in electric trains; also in wood carving), Natick, Mass., U.S.A.

**Majolica:** Mr. and Mrs. Ellis E. Stern (collect majolica pottery), Coatesville, Pa., U.S.A.

**Color Photography:** Herbert F. Dunn (interested in 35-mm. color photography), 605 N. 5th St., Reading, Pa., U.S.A.

**Beer Steins:** J. E. Barnhart (collects beer steins), Box 212, Warrenton, Va., U.S.A.

**Photography; Aviation:** John F. Allen (interested in photography and aviation), Box 968, Borger, Tex., U.S.A.

**Gladioli:** Fred R. Weil (interested in raising gladioli; also in fishing and hunting), 516 Seneca St., Utica, N. Y., U.S.A.

**Stamps; Pen Pals:** Madeleine Lacasse (19-year-old daughter of Rotarian—collects stamps and postcards; interested in corresponding in English or French with young people aged 20-25 in all parts of world, especially in France, Latin America, China, India), 30 Avenue des Erables, Quebec, Que., Canada.

**Pen Pals:** Peggy Price (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with boys and girls; collects coins, pennants, Army shoulder patches, bullet shells, stamps), 808 S. Main, Maryville, Mo., U.S.A.

**Pen Pals:** Rita Walters (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with young people her age; collects pictures of Royal House of England and dance programs; also interested in sports, music, sewing), 24717 Emery Rd., Warrensville Heights 22, Ohio, U.S.A.

**Herpetology:** Otto Smith (collects snakes and lizards; will welcome live specimens, especially from South America), Dalton, Pa., U.S.A.

**Pen Pals; Postcards:** Betty Jane Anderson (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—desires correspondence with other young people throughout the world; collects postcards), Box 2, Main St., Port Norris, N. J., U.S.A.

**Postcards; Pen Pals:** Myrta Pollock (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—collects picture postcards; wishes correspondence with other young people same age), Fairpoint, Ohio, U.S.A.

**Pen Pals; Stamps:** Isabel Davies (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends throughout the world; interested in stamp collecting; will exchange), 165 King-horne St., Goulburn, Australia.

**Pen Pals:** Robert Love (16-year-old son of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with young people same age; interested in Spanish and photography), Box 415, Whiteville, N. C., U.S.A.

**Pen Pals:** B. McWatt (son of Rotarian—wishes pen pal in France about 16 years of age; is interested in sports, sketching, stamp collecting; will correspond in English and French), Victoria St., Auckland, New Zealand.

**Pen Pals:** Dorothy Libby (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends in all lands; interested in sports, horses and dogs, art, classical music), 400 S. 7th, Mount Vernon, Wash., U.S.A.

**Pen Pals:** Marcelin MacEachern (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen pals, especially those interested in horses and other animals), 211 11th St., Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.

**Stamps:** W. S. Osborne (advanced collector of the British Empire only; desires to exchange with similar collectors), Katoomba, Australia.

**Postcards:** Carl Benson (10-year-old son of Rotarian—collects postcards; desires especially pictures of State Capitol building), 86 Elm St., Fairfield, Conn., U.S.A.

**Pen Pals:** Gail Ann Peters (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends of same age in all countries, especially Australia; collects stamps), 522 Fairbrook Road, Northville, Mich., U.S.A.

**Pen Pals:** Frances Holman (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with youths aged 14-16; collects stamps), 139 Stewart St., Bathurst, Australia.

**Pen Pals:** Norma Holtby (20-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with young people in all lands), John St., Hawkesbury, Ont., Canada.

**Pen Pals:** Isabel Wright (wishes pen friends in America), 347 Taylor St., South Shields, England.

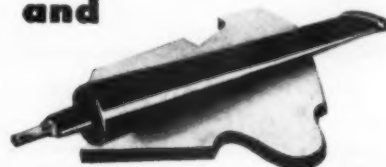
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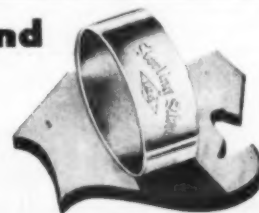
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# Stripped Gears

## My Favorite Story

Two dollars will be paid to Rotarians or their wives submitting stories used under this heading. Send entries to Stripped Gears, THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois. The following "favorite" is that of Mrs. Henry T. McIntosh, wife of an Albany, Georgia, Rotarian.

An English teacher enlisted in the Army as a private. He had been in the service only a few weeks when his captain posted a notice on the bulletin board. The teacher read it and sniffed. "It's pretty hard," he told another soldier, "to take orders from a man who knows no better than to end a sentence with a preposition."

The captain overheard him. The next day the bulletin board carried this notice: "There is in this company a certain amount of insubordination, up with which I shall not put."

## Tastes

I do not  
Care  
For poetry  
Of those  
Who write  
In  
Volumes.  
I favor  
More  
The ones  
That rhyme  
In little  
Skinny  
Columns!

—DOROTHY INGLE PAINE

## Moon to Mars

Even now it is possible to travel from the moon to Mars. Change one letter at a time in the following and arrive at your destination in a minute or less:

Subject for debate . . . . . M O O N  
Greatest . . . . .  
A bog plant . . . . .  
A quantity . . . . . M A R S

This puzzle was contributed by Melba Baehr, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

## Greek-American Matches

Each of the Americans listed in the left-hand column has been famous in the same field of activity for which one of the Greek celebrities—in the right-hand column in mixed order—did the pioneering work more than 2,000 years ago. For example, Ralph W. Emerson (1) would match with Plato (e), both

of them being famous philosophers and essayists. How many can you match correctly?

- |                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. Ralph W. Emerson   | (a) Homer        |
| 2. Albert Einstein    | (b) Solon        |
| 3. Abraham Lincoln    | (c) Demosthenes  |
| 4. Walter Reed        | (d) Archimedes   |
| 5. Thomas Edison      | (e) Plato        |
| 6. Henry Longfellow   | (f) Praxiteles   |
| 7. Stephen Decatur    | (g) Euclid       |
| 8. Oliver W. Holmes   | (h) Sophocles    |
| 9. Eugene O'Neill     | (i) Hippocrates  |
| 10. Horatio Greenough | (j) Pericles     |
| 11. Daniel Webster    | (k) Themistocles |

This puzzle was contributed by Gerard Mosler, of Forest Hills, Long Island.

The answers to these puzzles will be found on the following page.

## Why Fathers Were Born

There is something about a tiny girl  
That can lay a strong man low,  
And make of him her willing slave  
In just a year or so.

There is something about a winsome lass

Who can hug her father's neck  
And get just anything she wants—  
Let any brother check.

There is something about a fair coquette,  
Not clear to the undergrad—  
The fact that from her babyhood  
She practiced on her dad.

—GLADYS ANDRESS SIX

## TWICE TOLD TALES

A jest's prosperity lies in the ear of him that hears it, never in the tongue of him that makes it.—Shakespeare.

## Generous

"When I was a little boy, I always ate my crusts," said Willie's father.

"Did you like them?" asked Willie.

"Of course I did," quickly responded his father.

"Then you may have mine," replied his son, graciously.—The Catalina Islander.

## Nice Starter

Johnny, 10 years old, applied for a job as grocery boy for the Summer. The grocer wanted a serious-minded youth, so he put Johnny to a little test. "Well, my boy, what would you do with a million dollars?" he asked.

"Oh, glory, I don't know—I wasn't expecting so much at the start."—Youth's World.

## Probably Worked

A customer sat down at a table in a smart restaurant and tied a napkin around his neck. The scandalized manager called a waiter and instructed him.



"Try to make him understand, as tactfully as possible, that that's not done."  
Said the thoughtful waiter to the customer: "Pardon me, sir. Shave or haircut, sir?"—*The Kablegram*.

### Bread Saver

"Tommy, isn't it rather extravagant to eat both butter and jam on your bread at the same time?"

"Oh, no, Mother. It's economy. You see the same piece of bread does for both."—*The Progressive Grocer*.

### Busy Bees

Bob Babbit, baseball batter, began batting beautifully. Batted beyond bounds. Beats Babe batting. Began boasting. Baseball boys bounced Bob because boasting belittled baseball business.

Bob became blue, but began business by building big brick business block, but borrowed badly. Became bankrupt. Began booze, but booze brought bumbling. Better behave, Bob, before being buried. Booze brought baleful breathing. Bye-bye, Bob. Baseball boys befriended Bob. Became bearers. Brought beautiful bouquet. Benevolent Baptists bemoaned Bob's bad behavior, but Baptist brothers buried Bob beside Bob's big boy brother Billy.—*John Sterling, Honorary Rotarian, WATERTOWN, NEW YORK*.

### Low Bid

Four very deaf old ladies played bridge every Tuesday afternoon. A startled visitor heard the following bidding take place after one hand had been dealt: The first lady bid four spades. "Three hearts," declared the second. "Two diamonds," said the third. "Well," said the fourth, "if nobody else has a bid, I'll try one club."—*Great Northern Goat*.

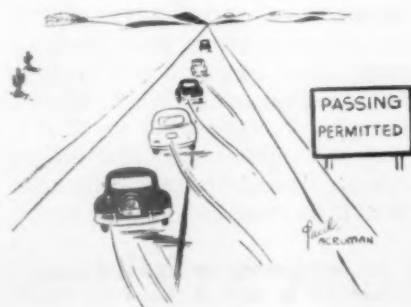
### When Old Age Comes

Work hard and save your money, and when you are old, you can have the things that only the young can enjoy.—*Spatters, MONONGAHELA, PENNSYLVANIA*.

### Both from New England

The conductor and a brakeman on a Montana railroad differ as to the proper pronunciation of the name "Eurelia." Passengers are often startled upon arrival at this station to hear the conductor yell:

"You're a liar! You're a liar!" Then from the brakeman at the other end comes the cry, "You really are. You really are."—*Labor*.



## That Bit of Time

Everyone has an extra bit of time during even the busiest days—and that's all you'll need to think up a line to finish the bobtailed limerick which appears below. Maybe you can think of two—or three. In any case, send it—or them—to *The Fixer*, in care of *The Rotarian Magazine*, 35 E. Wacker Dr., Chicago 1, Ill., and if it is selected as one of the ten best submitted, you will receive a check for \$2. All entries are due not later than December 1.—*Gears Editors*.

### JACK IS 'JAKE'

We have need of more workers like Jack,  
Who never spends time looking back.  
You've a job to be done?  
To him that means fun!

Need some rhyme words? Maybe you will want to consider these as starters:  
black, crack, hack, knack, lack, pack,  
quack, rack, snack, stack, tack, track,  
wrack.

### No-Backe-Tracke Zacke

If you'll let your mind back track a moment, you'll probably recall this unfinished verse headed "No-Backe-Tracke Zacke" in *THE ROTARIAN* for July:

In case you've ne'er met up with Zacke,  
He fights best when the wall's at his backe.

Though Fate hits and socks,  
He spars, feints, and blocks.

Readers must be well acquainted with men of Zacke's ilk, for they came forth in large numbers with last lines to complete the limerick. From them *The Fixer* selected these winners, awarded each contributor a check for \$2:

His name tops his Club's honor plaque,  
(George A. Ruegg, member of the Rotary Club of Pueblo, Colorado.)

His defense is the kind you can't cracke,  
(Leo Burke, Farmington, Maine.)

Until there's an op'ning, then whack!  
(C. Russell Brown, member of the Rotary Club of Monticello, Illinois.)

Waits his chance, then lets go with a whacke.  
(Louise W. Prentice, Chattanooga, Tennessee.)

And on Zacke I will bet all my jacke.  
(Edward A. Wiggman, member of the Rotary Club of Washington, Pennsylvania.)

In OUR chips, he's on top of the stacke.  
(Edward Morrissey, Albany, New York.)

And profits by each new attacke.  
(Mrs. J. D. Westra, Madison, Wisconsin.)

But never moves out of his tracke.  
(Mrs. Grey Thornton, wife of a Greenville, Alabama, Rotarian.)

And always gets in the last smacke.  
(Don Blackerby, member of the Rotary Club of Stanford, Kentucky.)

Making "grindstone" into Fortune's wheel's track.  
(Walter Andrews, London, England.)

What a wallop that fellow does packe!  
(Mrs. B. W. Simmons, wife of an Opp, Alabama, Rotarian.)

### Answers to Puzzles on Page 62

MOON TO MARS: MOON; MOOT; MOST; MOSS; MASS; MARS.

GREEK-AMERICAN MATCHES: 1-e (philosophers), 2-g (mathematicians), 3-j (Presidents), 4-i (physicians), 5-d (inventors), 6-a (poets), 7-k (naval strategists), 8-b (jurists), 9-h (playwrights), 10-f (sculptors), 11-c (orators).

WHEN YOU'RE MAKING LIKE A BIRD TOWARD A BIG BUSINESS DEAL...



AND FIVE MINUTES BEFORE LANDING YOU FIND YOU'VE AN ACUTE CASE OF PHONOGRAPH-NEEDLE FACE...



DON'T DEPLANE LOOKING LIKE A DOG-CATCHER'S DELIGHT...



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**The Four Objects of Rotary**

To encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise, in particular to encourage and foster:

- (1) The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service.
- (2) High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society.
- (3) The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life.
- (4) The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

**LAST PAGE**

## Comment

**"THERE ARE,** at the present time, two great nations in the world which seem to tend toward the same end, although they started from different points: I allude to the Russians and the Americans. Both of them have grown up unnoticed. . . . All other nations seem to have nearly reached their natural limits . . . but these are still in the act of growth; all the others are stopped, or continue to advance with extreme difficulty; these are proceeding with ease and with celerity along a path to which the human eye can assign no term." Contemporary as those words may sound, they were written back in the middle 1800s by the great French observer, Alexis de Tocqueville.

**THE BEST WAY** to ensure peace between the two powers whose greatness de Tocqueville foresaw is to "promote multilateral trade profitable to all parties." That is a conviction Donald M. Nelson voices elsewhere in these pages . . . and one he has just reiterated in a personal letter to Joseph Stalin recently made public in the press. Recalling to the Soviet Union leader's memory their wartime talk of a possible conference of American and Russian trade experts, he asks:

Do you not still believe that this plan would bring our countries closer together? Animosities can hardly breed in an atmosphere of pleasant and mutually beneficial trade relationships. We'll learn to know each other better while improving the prosperity of both nations. And with trade will come a better cultural understanding, greater tolerance, and finally the elimination of all distrust. . . .

**FEWER THAN 5,000** civilians died in air raids in World War I. The figure for World War II is upward of 1,200,000. The greatest loss of life in a single raid occurred in Tokyo on March 9,

1945, when 85,000 people died. Conventional bombs did that. Six months later two lone atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki killed between 105,000 and 120,000 civilians, accounting for about a tenth of the worldwide total. If any deterrent to loose and inflammatory talk about a World War III were needed, surely these statistics provide it. "There can be no doubt," concludes the Metropolitan Life In-

**SELFISHNESS is the sole motive of all human endeavor and the only hope of the race is the building of selves.**

—Ralph Waldo Emerson  
Submitted by Rotarian Evan J. Morris, Ithaca, N. Y.

surance Company survey from which we borrow the foregoing figures, "that the civilian air-raid losses in World War II, heavy as they were, would pale into insignificance should a major conflict again arise. In the face of this threat it is imperative that the peoples of the world develop the necessary political organization to maintain lasting peace."

**TWO OCEAN LINERS** crossed in the Atlantic some weeks ago. Aboard the eastbound vessel was a group of teachers from the United States. Aboard the westbound ship a group of teachers from Britain. They were headed for each other's classrooms over which they will preside for a year. Embracing 148 teachers, 74 from each side of the "pond," this exchange is described as the most comprehensive ever effected between the United States

and Britain. It is sponsored by the British Committee for Interchange of Teachers between Great Britain and America—with the support of the English Speaking Union and the Ministry of Education. The American teachers represent 29 of the 48 States; the British teachers hail from England, Scotland, and Wales. By now all are no doubt well into their work. Alert Rotary Club leaders in both the United States and Britain have no doubt already singled out these teachers for some of their best hospitality and for—why not?—some good Club talks.

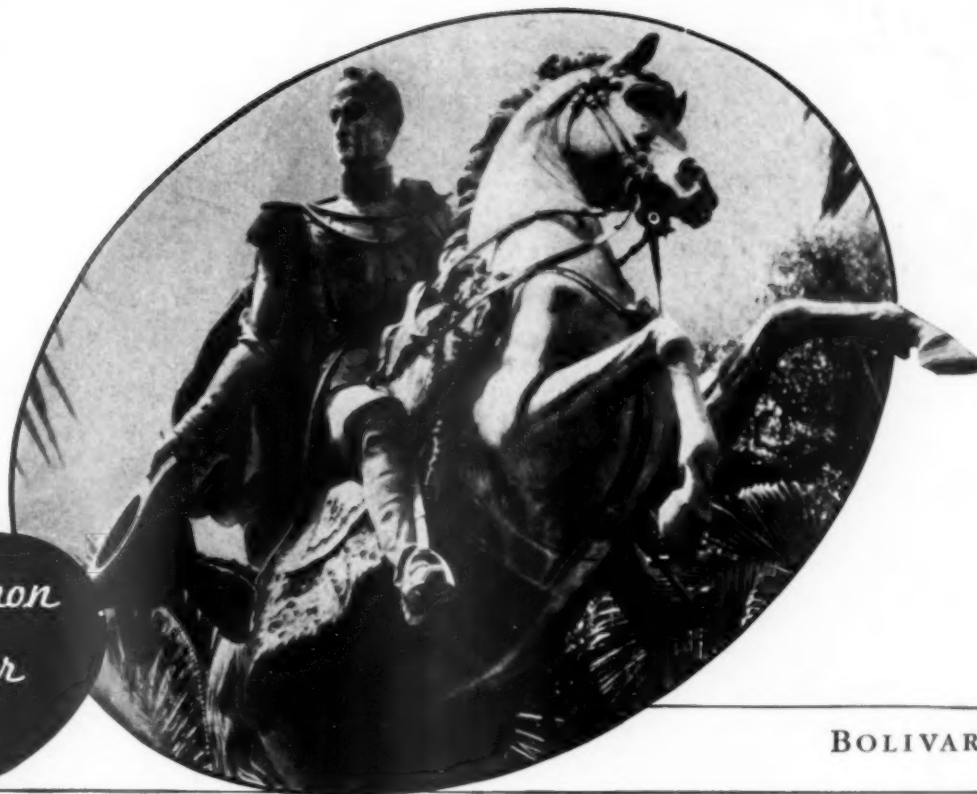
**ONE HUNDRED PERCENT** attendance is a pretty common occurrence in the Rotary Club of Baradero, Argentina, and when a Rotarian from a neighboring community asked how local Rotarians achieved it, the answer was: "Simply by attending." This we learn from our sister publication *REVISTA ROTARIA*, which goes on to quote a recent bulletin of the Baradero Club on the subject: "We come joyfully to the Club," says the bulletin, "because we, in the disparity of our public and private activities, find its sincere fellowship and tolerance a common denominator. Coming to Rotary is to all of us a rest for the spirit." Can as much be said of your Club?

**"DO YOU ALWAYS** carry a fire extinguisher in your car?" a heckler asked the man who had just talked on fire prevention. "Yes, I do!" he replied, "—for darn fools who don't. I've put out fires for three other motorists, never had one myself."

**THAT STORY REMINDS US** of figures we recently read which seem worth passing on. Fires cost the people of the United States \$519,244,000 in a recent 12-month period and experts say nine out of ten of them were preventable. Seems to be a good reason for Fire Prevention Week, doesn't there? It's October 6 to 12 this year and will be observed throughout the United States and Canada. Will it be observed in your town?

—your Editor

Printed in U.S.A.—W. F. Hall Printing Co.



*Simon  
Bolívar*

(1783-1830)

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to dream that peoples of the New World would be knit together in  
friendship and a will to understand each other....*It is a dream you can*

*help realize through REVISTA ROTARIA.*



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ing some 7,500 "Fourth Object subscriptions." Many more are subscribing to REVISTA ROTARIA for home-town libraries and schools. For not only does the Spanish used in REVISTA win admiration of experts, but it carries interesting information *with an emphasis on Rotary.*

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